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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. HAN, Business Manager.

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Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1873. NO. 10.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—EXPRESS Delivery. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether he takes the paper or takes it from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Great Scare.

Relief Comes With Returning Reason.

A Decided Change for the Better.

Safe Condition of the Banks.

Plenty of Money Yet.

The Panic Over Everywhere.

Encouraging Words from the President and Secretary Richardson.

End of the Run on Savings Banks.

"The Worst is Over."

New York

REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Reverdy Johnson met with several bankers yesterday, and at his dictation a letter to the President was prepared. It recited in brief the salient points of the emergency, the want of money, and that the opinion of the best financiers of the country was that a draft upon the currency reserve would remedy the difficulty. The legality of such a step might be questioned, but the situation, he thought, was such that an exercise of the supreme law of the public safety was amply warranted. The letter recited the two great instances of a violation of the English constitution in cases of a similar emergency, namely, the suspension of the habeas corpus and the Peel currency Act. An instance of more modern date was also given. That of the issue of five millions during the Black Friday panic. "The people," it said, "have the attention of power by a re-election unparalleled in the history of the country," said the letter. In conclusion, the letter had great weight with the President, but the question of the issue of reserve to the city banks was decided in the negative. Notwithstanding, after the letter was read by the President and Secretary Richardson, Senator Morton, Mr. Johnson, and the latter said to the Senator: "I have reason to believe that the Sub-Treasury Act, which alone regulates the power to deal in bonds, from the north and west and clear and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, gentle and fresh winds veering to the south and west, with cool nights. For the Upper Lake region and Missouri valley, clear weather and cool nights, followed by westerly and southerly winds veering to the south and west, with slightly warmer weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio valley and Lower Lake region light to fresh winds, generally from the north and west and clear and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, gentle and fresh winds, generally from the north and west, and partly cloudy weather, with coast rains. For the Upper Lake region and Missouri valley, clear weather and cool nights, followed by westerly and southerly winds, with slightly warmer weather.

THE STORM SUBSIDING.

Midnight Bulletin.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	69	W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	59	N. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	52	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	54	N.	Rain.
Leavenworth, Kan.	58		Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	57		Fog.
Memphis, Tenn.	63	N. E.	Rain
Nashville, Tenn.	56		Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	73	N. E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	56	E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	60	E.	Rain
Shreveport, La.	68	N. E.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	58	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	46	N.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	78	N.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson.	61		Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa.	55	N. W.	Clear.
La Crosse, Minn.	45	S.	Clear.
Yankton	54	S. W.	Cloudy

GREAT STORM IN FLORIDA.

Towns Swept Away—Lives Lost—Crops Destroyed, &c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 22.—The following dispatch has been received here from Tallahassee, Florida, dated September 21: "A terrific storm prevailed throughout this section of country Friday morning. Several stores were unroofed, thirty or forty houses blown down, and several others badly damaged. A great number of gin houses were destroyed. The crops are badly injured. Three or four lives were lost and several persons wounded. A large number of cattle were killed. The roads are blocked by falling trees and telegraph wires, and fences are down for miles. The loss in this county is immense. Saint Marks was completely washed over. Notwithstanding the calmness of the majority, however, there were certain localities where easily circulated rumors calculated to do infinite mischief if they gained credence.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL says: "It is due large houses to say that during the excitement of the past three days and to-day, no large amounts have been drawn from the banks, except those actually necessary to daily business. It has been a generous principle of helping the banks through the difficulty, and to this fact may be traced the ability of many of them to pull through the fearful siege which has been forced upon them by the completely demoralization which almost without a word of warning. The failures in the street have been failures of necessity, of a contingency, in which the means of the heaviest houses were unavailing either to themselves or to their neighbors, and the anxiety among brokers is not for new business so much as it is for a settlement of old ones and an adjustment of contracts. Although a few more small houses may go under when the final settlement is made, it is believed that the recent settlement has swept away most of the stress has proved no embarrassment. weak brokerage in any of the private banking firms who have sustained themselves through the late crisis. The suspension of the Union Trust Company's neglect to call in the $5,000,000 loans ordered on Thursday. According to general report he completely lost his mental balance, and showed no disposition to submit the affairs of the company to inspection. His whereabouts is still unknown. It is currently reported that the company will be ready to resume business in a few days. It is a little remarkable that only one of the trustees of the Union Company had any money on deposit in the institution, and that, with the exception of two or three, owned but very little stock. This may account for the bad management of the concern. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. give out with a statement giving the names of the banks and banking houses who will pay drafts of their correspondents. All drafts against deposits made since the suspension will be paid on presentation. The National Trust Company, corner Warren street and Broadway, which suspended payment on Thursday, state that their liabilities do not exceed four millions, and that the capital and assets of the company exceed their liabilities. The officers of the company state that they have ample funds to satisfy both depositors and stockholders; but they are composed of bonds, stock, &c., which cannot be disposed of until confidence is restored. The day closes with confidence greatly improved, with the general opinion that the crisis is entirely over. There seems to be no reason why all banks should not now move along in a quiet and regular manner."

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THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The managers and clerks of the Clearing House were very busy yesterday, finishing the work of Saturday. The work was unusually heavy, from the fact that the Fourth National bank had certified to six millions on Saturday, about six times as much as they ordinarily do, and some other institutions in proportion. The Clearing House Committee determined yesterday upon carrying out the proposition made on Saturday, that checks shall pass as greenbacks in any of the banks during the short of currency, and have the privilege of depositing their government securities as collateral, or seventy-five per cent. of their bills receivable, which will be taken as money at the Clearing House.

The Clearing House Committee issued two million and a half loan certificates this morning.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The following notice is posted on the doors of the Union Trust Company:

"This institution is in the hands of a Receiver. A statement of its affairs is being prepared and will soon be made public. Depositors are cautioned against sacrificing their accounts."

At this hour, 10:15 A. M., it is not opened, and there is no probability it will be. A better feeling prevails this morning.

STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

The following notice has been issued:

The New York Stock Exchange will remain closed to-day. A meeting of the Governing Committee will be held to-morrow morning at half-past nine o'clock.

(Signed) H. G. CHAPMAN, President.

10:15 A. M.—The Gold Exchange has closed the same as the Stock Exchange. A room has been established as the basis of settlements, and the room will remain open for that purpose for settlement. The rate of interest has been fixed at seven per cent. for carrying.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The following notice is posted in the United States Sub-Treasury:

"The purchases of United States bonds to-day will include all the different series of 5-20s. Payments will be made in currency at the rate of 110.72, and accrued interest in coin."

General Hillhouse, the Assistant Treasurer, refuses to buy Government bonds at private purchases, as the clerical force of the Sub-Treasury is inadequate to engage in such transactions. He will only buy from banks. Up to noon almost $2,000,000 worth had been purchased.

The payments for the United States bonds at the Sub-Treasury will be made in currency at the rate of 110.40, 110.54 and 110.72, and accrued interest.

1 P. M.—Only two hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds were bought at the Sub-Treasury since twelve o'clock.

The day has closed quiet and it is believed the panic is now over.

THE BANKS.

A meeting of the directors of the various banks, is now being held to decide upon the advisability of compelling depositors to give sixty or thirty days notice, as their charters allow, and as agreed upon, at an informal meeting yesterday.

The Seamen's Savings bank has decided to pay on demand in sums of one hundred dollars or under, but a notice of thirty days must be given, as the charters allow, before the sums of more than one hundred dollars can be paid. It is likely all the Savings banks will come to the same decision although, as yet, no official statement has been received from the go-forth committee that met and which is inhabited mainly by working people.

The run on the Savings banks is greater than in the other parts of the city.

Money as a relief to the National Banks two million dollars worth of bonds have been purchased by the Sub-Treasury.

The Clearing House statement shows that all the banks have made their clearings satisfactory.

The announcement of the Continental Bank that the certifications of the Continental Bank were thrown out of the Clearing House on Saturday was an error, caused, doubtless, by the confounding it with the Bank of the Commonwealth. The Continental is paying a liabilities as usual.

The National Banks are promptly meeting all demands.

At the o'clock the run on the savings banks had ceased. There has hardly an average amount of withdrawals taken place, and it is believed that there is no failing off in deposits.

Isaac H. Bailey has been appointed Receiver of the Bank of the Commonwealth.

The business of the Savings banks to-day was somewhat heavier than that of the last three days of the past week, but that is always the case on Monday. No alarm, however, is manifested among depositors, and the resolution adopted last evening at the meeting of savings bank officials to be generally agreed to. This notice was to the effect that under the provisions of their charter, banks refuse to open their doors unless thirty days' notice is given that the deposit will be withdrawn. Some banks were paying all deposits of one hundred dollars or less.

Confidence increased as the day advanced, and about two o'clock there was a sudden shrinkage of the lines at the paying tellers' windows at banks and banking houses. The heavy business done all day had been dispatched with all possible speed, and as soon as it was known that arrangements for the purchase of bonds was uninterrupted, and that the rule adopted by the Savings banks, of requiring thirty days' notice for the withdrawal of all large sums, was accepted without any disturbance at the Savings banks, the excitement over checks was not pressed, and it was evidently at the bank that depositors were beginning to believe that the storm had passed.

A RUMOR CORRECTED.

It is stated to-day that Jay Cooke & Co. are still financial agents for the Navy Department, and are likely to be continued as such. The announcement of a charge late last night is only one more of the idle rumors now floating.

THE STORM SUBSIDING.

Wall and Broad streets and the lower part of Nassau street were filled with people this forenoon, but all wore a quieter aspect than was presented on Saturday. All the foreign markets are strong, with a better feeling. The general feeling is decidedly better, and there is considerable inquiry in a quiet way for stocks, persons getting in on the ground-locks for the dividend paying shares.

A GLANCE AT THE STREETS.

Wall street presented a most extraordinary spectacle. It would be difficult in the necessarily brief limits of a newspaper report to give a correct idea of the excitement which prevailed, but the existement to-day was apparently of an entirely different kind to the intense and desperate character of Friday and Saturday, which had its origin in the condition of universal panic. The streets, that is to say Wall street, Nassau and Broad streets were crowded. It was difficult for a pedestrian to tread his way through the different groups which occupied the streets and sidewalks alike. The most striking feature of the scene possible was, that the masses to-day were spectators, whereas, on the last days of the preceding week, every one was rushing hither and thither, fighting and struggling to make his way to the bank or broker's office. This morning everything to the outward eye was calm and quiet, and the throng of sands of persons who blocked the streets, the sub-Treasury steps and any other places from which a view of the surrounding locations could be secured, probably one-half were drawn to the spot by curiosity. Nonetheless, the excitement in the street was not so excited as it was forty-eight hours ago, and there seemed to be a general impression that a better state of feeling existed and that mutual confidence was likely to be established. The opinion was also expressed that the prompt action of the Secretary of the Treasury varied precisely at the right moment to be exercised. Some men thought that the panic should have been allowed to run its course, and that the government should have come here to the aid of the struggling bankers; others again, that the wisest course had been adopted, and that the result was over. Notwithstanding the calmness of the majority, however, there were certain localities where easily circulated rumors calculated to do infinite mischief if they gained credence.

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FIRE RECORD.

Three Fires in Lock Haven.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, September 22, 1873.

Three fires occurred here to-day. The house of Rebecca Holt was set on fire accidentally, and partially destroyed by a woman smoking in bed.

The house of Sebastian Fok was fired in the evening. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done, but at midnight it was again set on fire and totally destroyed.

Extensive Fire in New Jersey.

NEWTON, N. J., September 23.—Nine buildings on Main and Smith streets were burned this morning. Loss estimated at $80,000; insurance about $30,000.

Fire in the Standard Oil Company's Works.

CLEVELAND, September 23.—A fire broke out this evening about eight o'clock in the works of the Standard Oil Company, and is still burning, though fully under control. The loss will not be heavy.

An old lady from the country with six unmarried daughters was in the streets of Augusta, Georgia, the other day, hunting for the Patrons of Husbandry.

Choice Brands Flour,

From all old wheat, at the Checkered Front. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

Consultation With the Secretary of the Treasury.

Assuring Dispatches from New York.

The Worst Considered Over.

The President Explains His Course.

Favorable Prospect for the Banks.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1873.

The President returned to Washington in the early New York train this morning, accompanied by Secretaries Richardson and Robeson. As the White House is not yet in a proper condition for his reception, the President took quarters at Willard's. He afterwards went up to the Executive Mansion and received such as called, in the private audience room. It was not generally known that he had come to Washington, for which reason there were but few callers.

The President had a lengthy consultation on the financial situation with the Secretary of the Treasury. During the day numerous telegrams were received by the President and the Secretary from New York. Most of the dispatches breathed a hopeful spirit and expressed the belief that no further trouble of consequence need be apprehended.

Early in the day a dispatch came from New York that all the banks had suspended, which created considerable excitement, until subsequent dispatches contradicted the report.

The President remarked to-day that the dispatches from New York last night merely recorded the action at the Fifth avenue conference. His indisposition to place the reserves at the control of the New York banks was not put by him on constitutional grounds, but on the ground that such action, under all the circumstances, be a plain violation of the law of Congress. The President considers that his instructions to purchase all the United States bonds which may be offered is the best and the proper course to pursue.

The worst of the panic, it is now thought, is about over. There seems to be a disposition now, on the part of the commercial and financial classes, to sustain each other and to circumstance any undue pressure on the banks. If the banks of New York should be obliged to suspend, the banks throughout the country would, in all probability, have to follow their example, and all National banks forced into such action would have to go into the hands of a receiver, and wind up their affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1873.

The custom's receipts for the week ending September 13 were as follows: New York, $5,051,664; Philadelphia, $9,561; Boston, $417,223; Baltimore, $84,054.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following appointments have been made: William P. Thompson, of Idaho, Register of Land Office, Boise City, Idaho; Oscar Whitney, Secretary of the Territory of Idaho, vice Lyman E. Knox, deceased; Lyman B. Sperry, of Wisconsin, Agent for the Indians at the Lemhi Agency. Chairman Merriam, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Illinois district, vice Harper, suspended.

THE PRESIDENT AND FAMILY.

The President and his Cabinet, with General Sherman and the Governor of Maryland, have signified their intention of attending the fair to be held at Westminster, Md., on the 30th inst. of October.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

In an interview with Dr. Blake this afternoon, the President said there had been much talk of corruption and scheming in the District government, and he had selected such a board as he thoroughly believed to be one of the most conscientious citizens of Washington, in the hope that if anything were wrong it would be promptly ferreted out. [Laughter.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President will leave here to-morrow morning for Long Branch. This evening he was entertained at dinner by Governor Shepperd, in company with Attorney General Williams and several other prominent officials.

TREASURER SPINNER

is very sick with malarial fever.

The National Library of the United States—Its Foundation in 1800—Destruction by the British—Purchase of the Jeffersonian Library—The Fire in 1851—Purchase of the Force Library—Library Appartments—Proposed New Building—Librarian Spofford on the Rate of Expansion—Law Library—Copyright Business—Statistics of the Library—Comparison with Foreign Libraries—Its Rank in the United States.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1873.

The progress of education, science and letters as well as the mechanical and fine arts, in the United States, since the establishment of the Constitution, has in a great measure been promoted by the co-operation of the Government. In no instance is this enlightened policy more forcibly exhibited than in the growth of the great National Library of the United States, commonly known as the Library of Congress. In less than three-quarters of a century, notwithstanding the destructive ravages of two fires, one from the incendiary torch of a foreign enemy, and the other from defective construction of the interior, this repository for the learning of all climes and ages has swelled to over a quarter of a million of volumes.

FOUNDATION OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act of April 24th, 1800, providing for the removal and accommodation of the government of the United States, authorized the expenditure of $5,000 for the purchase of such books as might be necessary for the use of Congress at Washington, and for fitting up a suitable apartment in the Capitol for their safe keeping. The number of books was accorded to members of Congress, subject to regulations to be prepared by a joint committee of the two Houses. Subsequent statutes, however, extended the privileges. The purchases were to be made by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the direction of the Joint committee. The committee appointed consisted of Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, William Bingham, of Pennsylvania, and Wilson Cary Nicholas, of Virginia, on the part of the Senate, and Robert Waln, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Evans and Levey Powell, of Virginia, on the part of the House. Books were purchased and forwarded to the seat of government. The following is a list of the indirect of the library from the beginning was Thomas Jefferson. At his suggestion, Samuel Allyne Otis, Secretary of the Senate, on January 26, 1802, at the end of the session, made a statement of the books and maps purchased for the joint committee on the Library. On December 18, 1804, Uriah Tracy, of Connecticut, and on January 29, 1806, Samuel Latham Mitchell, of New York, respectively of the Senate and House of Representatives, and of the new committee appointed on the Library made a report. The report was laid before the Houses on the subject of the needs of the Library of Congress. A similar report was submitted on the resolutions embodied in the report, during which John Bacon, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, on February 28, 1806, the appropriation of $10,000 for the purposes of the Library. The change has just been published. This news is accepted as an indication of the gravity of the financial situation, and the market for American securities is again depressed.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the New England and Middle States cloudy weather and rain will prevail, with southeast and southwest winds veering to the south and west.

For Tennessee, the Ohio valley and Lower Lake region light to fresh winds, generally from the north and west and clear and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, gentle and fresh winds, generally from the north and west, and partly cloudy weather, with coast rains. For the Upper Lake region and Missouri valley, clear weather and cool nights, followed by westerly and southerly winds, with slightly warmer weather.

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Cincinnati, O.	59	N. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	52	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	54	N.	Rain.
Leavenworth, Kan.	58		Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	57		Fog.
Memphis, Tenn.	63	N. E.	Rain
Nashville, Tenn.	56		Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	73	N. E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	56	E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	60	E.	Rain
Shreveport, La.	68	N. E.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	58	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	46	N.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	78	N.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson.	61		Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa.	55	N. W.	Clear.
La Crosse, Minn.	45	S.	Clear.
Yankton	54	S. W.	Cloudy

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 22, 1873.

FAMILY OF COUNTERFEITERS

A whole family named Walker were arrested in Tremont, New York, yesterday, on a charge of counterfeiting currency and coin. A large quantity was found on the premises and materials for the manufacture of more.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Texas Press Association, numbering over thirty editors, besides correspondents of newspapers, arrived in Louisville Sunday evening, and will be given a handsome reception to-morrow by our merchants.

The steamships Egypt, City of Montreal and City of New York, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

A dispatch from Trenton, New Jersey, says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have reduced the number of hours for laborers and road men to eight per day, and the pay rolls will be reduced accordingly. The laborers strike against the new rule.

The base ball record at Philadelphia yesterday, was 14 in the Philadelphia to 7 for the Athletics.

A shreveport special to the New Orleans *Picayune*, yesterday, says the yellow fever there has not abated. A fair proportion of deaths to the population in New Orleans would be a thousand per day. Isaac Woodruff, of the United States Engineers, in charge of the raft, is improving, and it is believed will recover. On Monday night there were two young children at the headquarters of the Howard Association, without father, mother or other relatives, all dying, and many similar instances of this can be mentioned. A later dispatch says the epidemic is on the increase, there being twenty interments up to five P. M., and a number of deaths reported since.

Sixteen cars of ten and three of silk passed through Omaha on the East on Monday.

The Union Pacific passenger earnings for the week ending September 19, were $9,231,229.

There were twelve deaths from yellow fever at Memphis yesterday.

The steamship Ismalia, from London, arrived at New York last night.

The Kentucky Mexican war vetrans met in Convention at, Louisville yesterday, with Gen. W. T. Ward Chairman, and Maj. J. F. Huber Secretary. Resolutions were passed to petition the Legislature to have the remains of Maj. Gen. Cary H. Fry and Capt. Theodore O'Hara brought back and buried at Frankfort; also a resolution to petition the Legislature to have the bodies of old Kentucky Mexican war veterans, wherever buried outside the State, brought to Frankfort for interment.

One of Joe Coburn's backers offers to fight Coburn or any man of Allen for $2,500, the fight to take place midway between St. Louis and New York, which was declined. Allen offers to fight Coburn for from $1,000 to $5,000 at New Orleans or in Canada, and negotiations are now pending.

The Western farmers should themselves accept a great deal of the responsibility for the evil of which they complain. They have settled upon lands at immense distance from the seaboard, leaving behind them millions of acres of splendid farming land, and forgetting that for every additional mile they place between themselves and the market they must pay for carriage.

Heretofore the system of specific taxes has obtained in Michigan, but it was recently moved in the Constitutional Convention to authorize local taxes on such property for local purposes. Finally a compromise was adopted, which requires that property owned by corporations which is not necessary to the carrying out of their franchises, shall be taxed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

THE BRITISH FLEET INTERVENE AT ALICANTE.

MADRID, September 22.—The entire British fleet in Spanish waters is collected in the harbor of Alicante, which city is threatened with bombardment by the insurgent iron clads. The British admiral has demanded of the insurgent commander a postponement of hostilities for four days, and is supported in his demand by all foreign consuls.

GARIBALDI OFFERS HIS SWORD TO THE REPUBLIC.

General Garibaldi, in a letter to Senor Castelar, tenders his sword in the service of the Republic. The President replies, thanking the General for his noble offer, but declaring that Spain now needs no assistance.

EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation suspending the constitutional guarantees establishes a rigorous censorship over the press, and prohibits the carrying of arms by civilians.

DISCIPLINE OF CARLISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

It is officially stated that the situation of the Carlists in the north is precarious. Desertion from their ranks is increasing and demoralization spreading. The discipline of republican troops has vastly improved.

LATEST FROM ALICANTE.

MADRID, September 22.—The Governor of Alicante has refused the summons of Cabriers, who commands the insurgent main-of-war Numancia, to surrender the city and acknowledge the independence of Cartagena. The citizens approve the Governor's action and are organizing for defense.

Germany.

VISIT OF VICTOR EMANUEL TO PRUSSIA, AND ITS OBJECT.

BERLIN, September 22.—The King of Italy took leave of Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday and left for this city, where he arrived today and was received with marked cordiality by the Court and with great enthusiasm by the populace.

Gen. Von Manteuffel, who was commander-in-chief of the German army of occupation in France has been appointed Governor of Berlin.

It is rumored that one of the objects of King Victor Emanuel's visit to Prussia is to secure an understanding with the Emperor for joint action against the possible French aggressions and to prevent the election of a French Ultramontanist to the papacy.

WIFE OF BISMARCK DEAD.

BERLIN, September 22.—The wife of Prince Bismarck died to-day.

England.

DISCIPLINING THE PRESS.

LONDON, September 22.—Chief Justice Cockburn has fined the editor of the Cheltenham *Chronicle* $250 for publishing criticisms on the trial of the Tichborne claimant, and threatens him with imprisonment if the offense is repeated.

Mr. Barrett, Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Dover.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.

LONDON, September 23, 6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* says that two thousand insurgents made a sortie from Cartagena yesterday, but retired as soon as they came within range of the guns of the besiegers. The continuance of the insurrection now depends wholly on the success of the expedition to Alicante. The uneasiness with regard to the liberal constitutional measures still pending increases, and other deeds of violence are alarmingly frequent.

POLARIS SURVIVORS START FOR HOME.

LONDON, September 23, 6 A. M.—The members of the Polaris expedition left Dundee yesterday, in company with the American Vice Consul, for Liverpool, to take the steamer for New York. A large crowd assembled at the railway station to witness their stepped on board the packet. The whole party have signed a letter of thanks to Captain Adams, of the steamer Arctic.

THE MURILLO AT DOVER.

LONDON, September 23, 6 A. M.—The coast guard officers have granted the admission of the public on her arrival in English waters. Her coming here is considered a virtual surrender for the purpose of trying the question of liability. The Spanish Consul has entered a protest against the removal of the picture in the port of Dover. It is expected that the vessel will be sent to London, where she is to be towed. Her present captain is not the same who commanded at the time of the collision with the Northfleet. He is under arrest awaiting the result of the inquiry and detention. She is anchored close to the battery.

France.

MORE PROMISES FROM COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, September 22.—It is reported that the Count de Chambord has given his supporters assurances of a peaceful policy, especially with regard to the Rhine, in case he should be placed on the French throne.

Turkey.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN SMYRNA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 22.—A conflagration in Smyrna has destroyed property to the amount of $200,000.

Marine News

LIVERPOOL, September 22.—The steamships Java and Rhein, from New York, and Nestorian, from Canadian and Prussian, from Montreal, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 23, 6 A. M.—Consols for money 92¾@93, for account 93 5-8. American Securities—5-20s of '62, 93¾@93 7-8; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 92¾@92 7-8.

Tallow 43s 3d@43 6d.

FRANKFORT, September 22.—5-20s of 62, 93¾.

LONDON, September 23.—Reuter 5½ @½.

LIVERPOOL, September 22.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 9 1-16d; middling Orleans, 9 3-16d. American 3,000, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 1@2d lower. Corn 3d lower. Flour steady. Corn 32s 9d, cheese 44s 6d. Cumberland middles 9¼ d. Lard 46s 6d. Pork 80s.

LONDON, September 23.—Refined petroleum 49 francs.

CASUALTIES.

Freight Conductor Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, September 22, 1873.

Last night freight train No. 6, on the C. C. C. and I. Railroad while running around what is known as the Horseshoe curve, broke in two, and the rear part, a train rail. The train passed over all safely except the two last cars, which were thrown from the track, and the conductor, Mr. Ellis, who was killed. He was the last of coupling on top of the caboose when the accident occurred. The engineer and fireman are not horribly mangled. When found life was extinct. The caboose at the time was also quite seriously injured

Panic in an Ironton Bank.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, September 22, 1873.

This afternoon the gas was found to be leaking in the Second National bank and in endeavoring to find the leak with a light, Cashier Campbell was met with a lighted match, when an explosion occurred, setting fire to the building in the outer room and burning him severely in the face, though, as is now hoped, not endangering his eyesight. The building and property are insured for $40,000.

A Pittsburgher Killed by the Cars.

OMAHA, September 22.—Ephraim Ottinger, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was accidentally run over by the emigrant train, near Sidney, and killed.

Man Run Over by a Freight Train.

COLUMBUS, September 22.—Thomas Cunningham, of Cincinnati, was run over by a freight train near this city, this afternoon, and was badly injured. He is now at St.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1873.

THE *Post* must have been reading POE's "Raven"—its voice hath such a dismal croak in it.

THE last number of "Private DALZELL'S" paper, contains a rythmic rhapsody entitled "The Spirit of the Press." We have received a copy, with the request to notice. We accede with much pleasure. It is execrable prose cut up into verse.

THE Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county will meet to-day at two o'clock P. M. Important business will be transacted. It is intended, among other matters, to perfect arrangements for the holding of a series of public meetings, and, generally, to take measures to infuse vitality into the canvass. The importance of a full attendance will be apparent.

IN the Southern States the Bourbon press is becoming every day more and more violently outspoken in its hostility toward the Federal Government and the reconstruction acts and measures which followed the war. The utterances of their Northern echoes are more subdued—nevertheless they are echoes. Indeed, of the Democratic party at large it may truthfully be affirmed—

"All are but parts of one pervading whole:
Slavery the body is, and Hate the soul."

ONCE upon a time there was a common scold who, whenever her husband's business affairs went in the slightest manner awry, not only scented irretrievable disaster in the future, but berated the good man beyond measure for not heeding her incessant "I told you so" in the past. One day the poor fellow ran into the house in a well-feigned condition of alarm, saying, "Wife, the brindled cow has swallowed the grindstone!" "I told you so!" shrieked the voluble beldame, upon the instant. The moral of this story is specially intended for the *Post*.

"THE way to procure insults," says a distinguished philosopher, "is to submit to them. A man meets with no more respect than he exacts." This pithy observation is respectfully commended to the thoughtful study of those Liberals in our own State who, after being last year used as tools by the Democratic leaders, now find themselves cavalierly notified that no further occasion exists for their companionship. We say nothing of the folly of those who suffered themselves to be deluded, but baser ingratitude than that shown by their seducers has never existed.

Now we know the precise nature of the vital elements of the Virginia Democracy. The Richmond *Enquirer*, in the course of an earnest appeal to the members of that party to contribute of their substance toward the sinews of war, encouragingly says:

"A very small sum—not more than enough, indeed, to buy a julep or a bag of smoking tobacco—from each member of the party who can afford it, and will give it, will in the aggregate be ample for the occasion."

The *Enquirer* has evidently entered most thoroughly into the spirit of the Bourbon campaign. Just at present, however, it looks as if its rosy expectations of victory will be likely to end in smoke.

WHILE all the more influential and respectable journals, without regard to party, are nobly exerting themselves to strengthen the confidence of the public in the intrinsic soundness of the financial condition of the country, there are a few ill-omened or malignant papers—fortunately their number is as small as their influence is weak—which, apparently, delight in trying to destroy confidence, and thus to prevent honest and solvent houses from meeting their obligations. Among these are the New York *Graphic*, of unsavory "Boss Tweed enterprise" notoriety, and the Pittsburgh *Post*, which is as chock full of vicious innuendo regarding "the primary causes" of the flurry, as it is destitute of every patriotic instinct and purpose.

THE *Post* affects to believe that nothing can save us from going to ruin except the restoration of the Democratic party to power. One of the most eminently intelligent men in the country lately placed on record his impressions concerning that delectable organization, as follows: "Corruption has crept into the Democratic party, and it is a den of thieves." Another, hardly less eminent, declares his conviction "that the historical Democratic party is spoiled;" while yet a third insists that it "is no longer an instrument of reform in American politics." Democratic testimony may possibly not be worth much—but here is a case of three disinterested witnesses against one who is interested. It is a question of credibility alone.

THE New York *World* deliberately affirms that, notwithstanding the prevalent evidences to the contrary, "State rights" are by no means dead, but merely sleeping, and that ultimately these "rights" will be "reasserted." If that means anything at all, it means simply—in its last analysis—that neither the "right" of secession nor the purpose to reattempt it, so soon as circumstances shall seem to warrant, has been relinquished by the Southern Bourbons, whose special organ and authoritative exponent the *World* has always been. There are thousands of patriotic Democrats in Pennsylvania who bared their breasts to battle for the express purpose of helping to put a finish to this pestiferous doctrine. What do they think of the *World's* announcement, and of the audacious threat against the sovereignty of the nation which it contains?

WE have before us a copy of the first number of the New York *Herald*, issued May 5, 1835—nearly forty years ago. It is a small sheet, and one can hardly realize from its size that it was the forerunner of the New York *Herald* of to-day; but in reading its editorials the difference between the two dates is scarcely apparent. In one article it says:

"A great deal of noise has been made during the last few months about monopoly, anti-monopoly, banks, circulation, mechanics, small notes, and many other matters supposed to be appertaining to the interests and feelings of the mechanics and working people. Promises of all sorts have been held out to them in abundance—ephemeral legislation has been invoked, and yet at the end of months and years, this honest, hard working body just find themselves where they were at the mercy of caprice, custom, pride and fashion."

So they were making as much noise over "monopolies" thirty-eight years as they are to-day! And to as little purpose.

In another article we are told of the proposed summer visits of the President and Cabinet. As thus:

"The President is still at Washington. His health is said to be like the late weather—bad to-day, and good to-morrow. He goes out occasionally in a carriage to take the air, but is seldom seen on horseback, as formerly. *He will visit Tennessee next month.*

"The Vice President is also in Washington, where, unlike all his predecessors, he takes up his permanent residence, *with an occasional visit to New York during the Saratoga season.* He will not probably leave Washington till after the 20th inst.

"The Attorney General Butler, with his family, was in this city the other day. He is probably off to Albany now.

"Messrs. Forsyth, Woodbury, and Dickerson, State, Treasury, and Navy, are at Washington, but will probably visit their respective States after the cabinet and other arrangements are completed in the capital."

There was no Long Branch, then, but the President went to Tennessee instead, and the Cabinet scattered off home for the summer. Yet the party which then upheld Gen. JACKSON considers it, now, an unpardonable sin for the President to leave Washington.

And here is another paragraph that looks as much like 1873 as 1835:

"Shallow accensions are beginning to be numerous as the spring sets in. CLAYTON has Cincinnati traveled from that city to the Alleghenies—400 miles—in ten hours. A Mr. Wise has also ascended in Philadelphia. We have seen no pun yet on his name."

FICTIONS EXPLODE.

Enough has been heard from the survivors of the Polaris expedition last rescued completely to explode the sensational statements so widely circulated concerning the death of Captain HALL. Most persons who gave attention to the subject were probably long ago convinced that not the slightest ground existed for any suspicion on the subject. The excited condition of the public mind caused by the wonderful adventures and deliverance of the first party, and by the impression encouraged by some of them that they had been purposely abandoned by Captain BUDDINGTON, presented a tempting opportunity to certain correspondents who used it to the uttermost. Any proceeding more discreditable or more destitute of apology or excuse cannot be imagined. The offense does not properly lie at the door of the press, as under the circumstances it was not to be expected that a newspaper editor should refuse to publish statements of the kind properly authenticated. The letter writers at St. Johns, who told the horrible story, seem to have invented nothing. They simply picked up and amplified passages, or rather words, from the narrative of the Esquimaux semi-savages, whose English vocabulary consisted of two or three dozen of words, or less, while the writers wholly disregarded the statements of TYSON and MEYER, the only intelligent members of the party. DR. BESSELS'S statement is confident and clear that in the hallucination of his disease, Captain HALL fancied himself exposed to the peril of poison, and required some one to taste beforehand whatever he ate. It is also stated that during his sickness he was afraid of being shot, but that his suspicions did not seem to be directed against one more than another of those about him. In the lucid period which preceded death Captain HALL insisted that his death should not interrupt the expedition. The story of Dr. BESSELS'S attempt to excite mutiny among the crew, may also be considered as refuted by the recent statement of MEYER. This charge by the way, seems to have owed whatever plausibility it ever had to the testimony of a Danish official in Greenland, who told Captain GREER that BESSELS had tried to give a German character to the expedition and to that end wished to supersede HALL. In ignorance of the character and pretensions of that particular Dane, it was well to recollect that Danes in general love Germans about as dearly as the Jews of old loved the Samaritans. At any rate, the so-called "tragedy of the Polaris" has already taken its place among mere fictions.

COURAGE—NOT CONSTERNATION.

The belief, repeatedly expressed in these columns, that the financial disturbance is chiefly a railroad panic, whose permanent effects will be principally confined to those Western roads which have been built without capital, with land grants as a basis for bonds, and with business wholly prospective, is shared in by nearly all the leading journals of the country, without respect of party. Of course it was natural that the distrust thus engendered should temporarily reach beyond the circle within which it started; but the opinion is almost universal that no serious results will accrue to our legitimate financial, commercial and manufacturing interests. Below we give the views of some of the principal New York papers concerning the subject. The *Financial Chronicle*, a leading authority on monetary matters, says:

"Excepting our new railroad schemes, which have been flooding the market with their paper, and have been important borrowers, there is little in the loan market to indicate danger. No drains have suspended this week except in consequence of embarrassments due directly or indirectly to railroad engagements. The outlook for next season is more promising than for several years, if we cast our eyes in any other direction than the stock market."

The *Bulletin* says:

"Fortunately, this is in no sense a commercial panic. It is purely a speculative crisis; and it will affect mercantile interests only so far as it may weaken a few merchants who have taken a share in these operations, or where it may weaken country banks which afford support to the traders of their district. The first thought of the community, after the crisis is past, will be that we have thereby got rid of an element of weakness and of chronic distrust; and upon that conviction confidence will quickly revive, and the effects of the panic will soon be forgotten."

The *Economist* calls attention to the fact that—

"The material solid business interests of the country were never in a sounder condition, and there are good reasons for anticipating that they may pass unscathed from this blow. It is essentially a speculator's crash. . . . Indeed, it is by no means improbable that the solid business interests of the country will be ultimately benefited by this event. They have no affinity with speculators or speculation, and the prospects are that the capital which has heretofore been diverted to so many doubtful purposes may flow in legitimate business channels."

THE *Journal of Commerce*, whose conservative character is everywhere well known, observes:

"In all branches of regular trade there is no sign of trouble, nor apprehension of evil to come. The season for the distribution of goods has opened auspiciously, and a healthy demand from the interior has been accompanied with promptness in the usual collections. We do not regard the crash as a great calamity, and we believe that it will result in far more good than evil."

The *Express*, a Democratic paper of character and influence, states that—

"The commercial community are generally in a prosperous condition, and everything is being done to facilitate a speedy return of a more settled state, and the opinion is that the crash will terminate and in the end result beneficially."

The *World* sums up the status of affairs in the statement that "every interest in the land is in a flourishing condition," and that "a check on speculative buoyancy will be wholesome."

The *Tribune* affirms that—

"It has been not at all a commercial, but purely a fancy stock crash. Not a mercantile house is affected. Not a savings bank is troubled. General business in New York has rarely been better, and there is little or no alarm outside of speculative circles."

The *Herald*, which is rarely inclined to take a bright view of things when a gloomy one is to be obtained, remarks:

"There is no reason to apprehend any serious effect from the Cooke suspension, or from the few other suspensions or failures that may arise in consequence of them, to be seen and felt widely, and the country generally. The excitement, probably, will soon subside, leaving only a few wrecks of speculators and stock-jobbing firms. It is the talk and sensation of a day or so. The currents of trade will flow on smoothly, and our merchants, traders and great producing population may smile at the frenzy of the hour."

The *Times* declares that—

"There is not the slightest necessity for public alarm. People need not run to savings banks to take their money out—this scare does not affect banks which have avoided plunging into rash speculations."

Outside of New York the feeling is the same. Almost everywhere our business classes express themselves confident in their ability to weather the gale. From all the principal trade centers East and West—from Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere, come similar reports of courage and calmness. It is apparent that, if our capitalists and merchants will only act hopefully and harmoniously together, the danger will presently have passed, and all the manifold interests and activities of the country will have smooth sailing again.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT VIENNA.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S visit to Vienna is universally understood to have great political importance. It indicates that the apprehension of French interposition in Italian affairs has at length become sufficiently strong to overcome both the pride and the dislike which has heretofore alienated them from Germans. Italian statesmen seem now satisfied that the time has come for them openly to confess that the stability and safety of the Italian kingdom depend upon a close alliance with the race whom during many centuries they regarded as their oppressors. And it is again the Papacy which causes the political revolution, even now as three hundred and fifty years ago verifying the remark of MACCHIAVELLI that the Pope is the great disturber of the peace of Italy. Though foreigners might suppose that France in its unsatisfactory and uncertain internal condition had enough on hand to prevent intermeddling with neighbors, observers on the ground think another Italian expedition by no means an improbable event. The signs of Catholic reaction in the interest of Legitimacy are constantly growing more manifest, and the fierce fanaticism by which the movement is marked, half religious, demanding a restoration of the temporal power, half patriotic longing for the recovery of French military prestige, affords no assurance that, in a contingency likely to occur, either reason or any fear of consequences would effectively interfere with Jesuit wishes and projects. In other words, if the Count de CHAMBORD should through the influences at work become King of France, there can be little doubt that an attempt against Italy in the interest of the Papacy would be an early result, and the hope of thus recovering for France a portion of her former controlling power in European affairs would enlist the sympathy and aid of millions who care not at all for either Church or dynasty.

In connection with the reaction in France signs of movement in Italy are believed to alarm the King and his advisers. While the ultramontane party there loudly prophesy the speedy restoration of the temporal power, they are busy with works of preparation for action. The most valuable treasures of art belonging to the suppressed monasteries and other religious houses are being constantly shipped at Civita Vecchia for sale in England and France, and at the same port boxes bearing the Papal seal are daily received, which are well known to contain arms and munitions of war. Then in the houses of families devoted to the Pope all hands are steadily employed in the making of uniforms and military accoutrements. All the Catholic unions are likewise busy day and night in their appropriate occupations. Moreover, in the churches, as well as in households, prayers are daily offered up for the overthrow of the Italian kingdom and for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. Besides, the movements of the republican party in the kingdom are well adapted to excite alarm in conservative minds. Though perhaps not very numerous, and looked upon with little sympathy by the great mass of the population, they are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently provided with resources to do great mischief in case of a French invasion, aided by internal movement on the part of the Ultramontanes. For some time they have been more active than ever before, extending and perfecting their organization and establishing intimate relations with the Internationals and Socialists of other countries, and the mere knowledge of their activity and hopes tends to aid reaction in great numbers of the well to do classes.

Though the younger generation of educated Italians are growing up in sympathy with German ideas and in favor of German alliances, the older men and the governing class in general have been decidedly French in their political sentiments and desires, and perhaps nothing but the apprehension of French intervention could have reconciled them to an attitude of opposition towards the nation which delivered them from the Austrian yoke. The Italians have always found difficulty in believing that Austria had renounced the hope of some day reversing the events of 1859 and of recovering her Italian possessions. But the King's visit, upon earnest invitation, to Vienna, is no doubt to be understood as implying a long step in the direction of confidence between the two powers. Austria recognizes the unity of Italy as a permanent fact, and promises at least neutrality, if it should be assailed, and Italy accepts the promise as made in good faith and worthy of reliance. The consummation is likely the outcome of the agreement reported to exist between Austria and Germany regarding the results of the last great war, and gives the friends of Italy and of religious liberty everywhere good ground for the trust that, whatever France, misled by the Jesuits, may attempt against them, will be brought to naught by the nation to whom the world owes the Reformation.

ELSEWHERE in these colums we have reproduced the salient points of the views of the leading New York papers with regard to the financial panic in that city. Most other parts of the country, it should be remembered, have enjoyed almost entire immunity from disaster, nor need any apprehensions be entertained that serious reverses to legitimate business are at hand. With importations in no way excessive, money not exorbitant, and a fine fall trade coming up in every branch of business, manufacturers and merchants have their safety in their own hands, with proper coolness and courage. An accommodating spirit on the part of the banks, with due caution and liberality, will ride over such inconveniences as may temporarily be felt, and reciprocal confidence and aid will do the rest.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Rochester poets are apostrophizing the marriage of Moriacchi and Texas Jack, though they experience some difficulty in finding anything to rhyme with papooses, except matrimonial nooses. Jack has a lass, O.

Carl Vogt argues that Adam was a monkey before Eve was created, because a gorilla has thirteen ribs and man only twelve, one having been removed to make woman. This is sheer rib-aldry.

Kentuckians are trying to raise funds to develop a silver mine existing in Henry county, near Louisville. They had better invest their spare funds in the safer and wider field of iron and coal and other minerals of which that State has such a wonderful amount and variety undeveloped.

The flaxseed crop this year is said to be much larger than ever before, and the seed of a better qality than last year.

The Secretary of War has ordered from a Massachusetts manufacturer 10,000 patent "trowel bayonets," probably for troops engaged in mortar practice.

Coupled with the announcement that Great Britain can no longer sell up her iron, comes, equally important, that the importation of American beef in England is permanently established.

Among the innovations of Richmond, Virginia, are free night schools. This, without doubt, is one of the results of the war and slave emancipation, and is a promise of the time when the bitterness of the South against Yankee institutions will be forgotten.

The cool season has got out West. Chicago advertises for pawn tickets on last year's overcoats.

A woman's congress is to be held at New York in October, at which it is announced to be the intention to discuss "questions of interest and importance," and keep politics in the background.

The grain transportation question finds a new prospect of solution in the reported agreement of Western Congressmen to endeavor to secure the completion, by government aid, of a ship canal around the mouth of the Mississippi, thus opening navigation for sea-going ships to Cairo during four months of the year.

During the past week the police of New York city made 1,820 arrests. For the same period, the Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics registered 598 deaths, 488 births and 145 marriages, against 578 deaths, 573 births and 216 marriages the previous week. There were twenty-two fires, involving a loss of $25,650, which is covered by insurances aggregating $109,100.

A bold rogue lately forged a deed for a considerable tract of real estate in Boston Highlands, and had it duly recorded, but the publication of the transfer brought the transaction to the notice of the owners.

Vermont sweeps tears of joy over the abundance of its onion crop.

A local report makes a pensioner of 1812 the richest man in Rockingham county, Vermont, his wealth being the accumulation of principal and interest of his pension—$240 a year—which he has never spent.

Libel suits are as plenty as thistles in Canada. There isn't a respectable newspaper in the Dominion that hasn't a dozen or two on its hands.

There are from eight hundred to nine hundred beer and whisky saloons in Milwaukee. Counting those who peddle or have beer and whisky, and the usual number of loafers who are always hanging about the bar, it is considered correct to apportion five persons to each saloon, and thus that city has in its midst forty-five hundred persons who are engaged in unproductive labor, or one twentieth of the whole population of the place.

A Maryland woman is shortly to be tried under the old English law as a common scold. Her counsel is confident of acquittal, however, as he can produce her husband to testify that she's a most uncommon scold.

An international medical congress is to be held at Vienna before the close of the Universal Exhibition, to exchange opinions as to the merits of the surgical instruments and appliances exhibited, and also with reference to the treatment and cure of the sick and wounded in time of war.

How tightly the Milwaukee churchlings wear their religion is thus told by the *Knowing Wisconsin* of last Thursday: "Prayer meetings last night were more sparsely attended than usual, owing to the excitement consequent to the Chicago fire."

Fifteen ocean steamers were in the port of Philadelphia, last Saturday, against two at the same date last year. No other place in the United States can show as rapid an increase of commercial facilities within the present year as Philadelphia can.

The "Patrons of Husbandry" have been so successful out West that some strong-minded ladies propose to get up an organization to be called the "Patrons of Wifery," the main object being to keep husbands from staying out late at night.

A call has been issued for a National Convention of Colored Men, to meet in Washington, December 9th, to impress upon Congress the necessity of passing a Civil Rights Bill, for which State and Territory is entitled to twenty delegates.

In order to allay the public fears regarding any alarming influx of Chinese, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has discontinued the practice of furnishing the San Francisco press the number of immigrants.

An association of railroad passenger agents is in session in Chicago. The most important business transacted, thus far, has been the adoption of a resolution to cut off the special privileges of commercial travelers.

Among its wholesale reform of customs, Japan has been overhauling its criminal code, and substituting imprisonment for life in numerous instances where death has hitherto been the penalty.

The soil of Ireland having been found to be peculiarly adapted to beet culture, a company has been organized in Dublin for the manufacture of beet root sugar on a large scale.

A suit is pending in Chicago to recover sixty acres of land given twelve years ago to secure a gambling debt of $1,000. The land is now worth from $60,000 to $80,000.

The ladies of Norwich, Conn., have associated for the establishment of an exclusively feminine free reading-room.

PERSONAL.

Mr. McCulloch, the head of the London branch of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., is en route home on a visit. Mr. McCulloch is a man who inspires confidence with confidence, which, with a complacency common to the race, they endeavor to express by saying that Mr. McCulloch might himself pass for an Englishman. He is a good American for all that.

Friends and journalists in all parts of the country will rejoice to learn that Charles Nordhoff, his wife and four children, who were on board the ill-fated Costa Rica when it was wrecked on the voyage from the Sandwich Islands to San Francisco, escaped with their lives. Mr. Nordhoff established a high reputation in journalism as editor of the New York *Evening Post*, and has since written for the Harpers some exceedingly interesting articles on California, the result of personal investigation and travel for more than a year, which have since been published in book form. He is now engaged in a similar series upon the Sandwich Islands, which will appear in *Harpers' Magazine*.

Olive Logan says that half the labor she has put into the book that is most severely criticised would bring her a fortune in the millinery business. Well, we see no reason why Olive should not go into the millinery business.

Judge Samuel Nelson, who, before his retirement, was the Senior Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is in excellent health at his home in Cooperstown, New York. On Saturday last he was the recipient of a testimonial from the Bench and Bar of the State of New York.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan is visiting his old home in Bedford, Mass.

The long promised reply of Gideon Welles to Charles Francis Adams's hyperbole on Mr. Seward appears in the current number of the *Galaxy*. Mr. Welles speaks as one having authority, and gently divests Mr. Seward of that absolute precedence in national affairs which his eulogist bolowed upon him. Mr. Lincoln receives the warmest praise of the writer as the controlling mind of our great struggle.

A Virginian, who recently departed, left a will in which appeared an injunction to erect a headstone over his grave with the inscription: "Henry M*****, born December 16, 1826; died ——. He was a great darkey's master, but a miserably good soldier."

General Beauregard visited the Manassas battlefield on Thursday last, for the first time since the war. While going over it his horse fell, injuring him slightly.

The photographer of the Hayden expedition, Mr. W. H. Jackson, has returned to Washington, and is busily engaged in getting a series of proofs from the two hundred negatives which he made during the summer. The rest of the party are expected from the 1st to the 15th of next month.

There resides in Salt Lake City a lady, just twenty-five years old, who is about to marry her fifth husband, the other four being still alive. The first one is an American, living in Washington, D. C.; No. 2, an Italian, living in Chicago, Illinois; No. 3, a native of Switzerland, living in Baltimore, Maryland; No. 4, a German, residing in the Territory, and the intended, No. 5, a native of Poland.

At the Vienna Exposition, Mr. Geo. A. Fairchild, the inventor of the Weed Sewing Machine, and superintendent of the company's works at Hartford, Ct., received the only medal granted as "co-operator" for valuable improvements in sewing machines.

Andy Johnson has a chronic habit of mentioning President Grant as "the little fellow"—the precise term, it may be remembered, of Jubal Early whenever he speaks of Phil Sheridan.

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Anthracite Burning Locomotives.

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JOHN H. Bailey, Solicitor.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, two years.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

STATE NEWS.

The editor of an Indiana paper has been presented by admiring friends, with a lot in a cemetery. This is the first instance on record of an editor being able to "dead-head" it into a graveyard.

Clarion is to have a balloon ascension on Thursday.

Bridget Howley, of Keiser Valley, Luzerne county, was bitten by a small dog, three months ago. On the 15th inst. she exhibited signs of hydrophobia, and on the 19th the physicians pronounced the case beyond the hope of recovery.

Butter finds ready sale in Waynesburg at thirty-five cents a pound.

The apple crop in Greene county is very large and of fine quality.

The Reading *Eagle* states that sometime in the first part of this month, Mrs. Hupp, wife of Jacob Hupp, residing in Maidencreek township, gave birth to a child which had no neck, the head resting directly on the shoulders. The face was quite natural, having everything in the proper place with the exception of the eyes, which were wanting, although the eyelids were in their proper places. The mouth inside had the shape of the back part of a throat. It lingered but a short time in this life, when it died for want of nourishment, it being impossible to provide it with the necessaries of life.

The West Chester *Record* has the following: Thos. Dilworth, the oldest resident of Birmingham township, died at his home near Dilworthstown, on Wednesday last, September 17, 1873, aged eighty-four years. He lived all his four and fourscore years upon the same farm upon which he was born—a quiet uneventful life. His uncle, Charles Dilworth, was one of the most prominent citizens of Chester county just after the Revolution. He was the last sheriff of Chester county before its division into the present counties of Chester and Delaware.

The new water works at Clearfield, it is estimated, will cost $35,000.

The Bloomsburg *Republican* says: Hon. James Kester, of this place, died on Tuesday morning, aged fifty-eight years. He was appointed Associate Judge of this county to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the death of Judge P. Herbein. He was, until within a few years, among our most active and influential citizens. About two years ago he had a sun-stroke, from which he never fully recovered, and his mind began to fail from that time. He was a consistent member of the M. E. church.

A two year old child of J. P. Grier, of the Clinton mill, Washington township, Clarion county, was drowned in the mill-race a few days since.

School children are just lost, by death, two of its most venerable citizens—John Huber, Sr., of Pine-grove township, aged eighty-two, and Daniel Umbenhauer, of Pinegrove borough, eighty-one years old.

The McConnellsburg *Democrat* says: "While Alice Kendall, daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Kendall, living two and a half miles south of this place, was feeding the chickens in the yard, about ten days ago, she stooped down and caught a hen's nest. She thought it was "gobbling up" too much of the feed intended for her brood. A rooster, which was near at the time, coming to the hen's rescue, flew up in the little girl's face and pecked a hole almost through her nose, of sufficient size to admit the end of the little finger. We regret that the wound is giving the little girl some pain and does not seem to heal rapidly."

Scranton boys of debased literary tastes steal tin from the mines.

The Pottstown *Ledger*, now issued weekly, will be changed to a daily on the first of October.

Fanny Foreman, aged seven, daughter of Jacob Foreman, of Wells Valley, Fulton county, died very suddenly a few days ago, while gathering nuts.

OHIO NEWS.

There can be seen on the farm of Wm. D. Kelly, residing on York street, Marseilles township, Holmes county, a grape vine that is estimated to measure 350 feet in length, and has maturing on it thirty squashes. The squash is of the acorn species.

The New Lexington *Herald* says Samuel Holsworth, of Oakfield, Perry county, has a yearling horse colt that is sixteen hands high, girths six feet one inch, measures nearly two inches around the arm, and weighs 1,070 pounds.

The family of Secretary Delano is passing through a painful affliction. Only ten days since he attended the funeral of a grandson, a child of Joe Delano, and at Mt. Vernon, from which he was called back by a telegram to find John in a rapidly failing condition, and the daughter-in-law very low. To all this is added intelligence of the serious illness of a son-in-law and another grandson in California. Mr. Delano had made his calculations on taking part in the Ohio campaign, but this cannot now be expected of him.

Bellefonte people do not believe in sending money out of town to pay insurance policies and have organized a company of their own.

Henry Drew, a German, who was a member of Company D, 94th O. V. I., and inventor of a musical instrument, resembling the piano, except in having steel bars to produce the sound instead of wires, died in Ashtabula county, Ohio, last week. He had recently sold the "royalty" of his invention to a Boston house, for $150 a month, but has since, after long years of disappointment, deranged his mind, and the poor fellow died of softening of the brain and paralysis.

The rolling and tin mill at Wellsville is in full operation, and the quality of the product is said to be satisfactory. This is the first tin manufactured in the United States. The capital stock of the company is $60,000, and the works will give employment to three hundred men.

The Marietta *Register* is responsible: Mrs. George Wilson, of Warren, gaped so violently the other day that her jaw on both sides was dislocated. It remained in the condition until a messenger went to Harmar and returned with Dr. Putnam, who relieved her.

Mrs. I. Gardner, of Somerford township, Madison county, last Monday morning, sitting alone in her room, was taken with a spasm, to which she is subject, and, fearful that she might fall forward into the dangerously burning her face and other portions of her head.

The Jackson *Standard* of the 18th says: Charles Sprouse, of Hamden, and a negro soldier named Qualls, got into a drunken fight last Saturday. Sprouse is a large, powerful man, and the negro is a small man, is lame, and lost one of his arms in the war. Sprouse got Qualls down and was gouging one of his eyes badly, when he got the thumb of the right hand of Sprouse in his mouth and bit it entirely off at the first joint.

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DRY GOODS.

Black Alpacas!

AT

McKEE'S,

YOU CAN FIND THE

PRINCESS	BRAND ALPACA,
A	BRAND ALPACA,
D	BRAND ALPACA,
HORSE-SHOE	BRAND ALPACA,
BUFFALO	BRAND ALPACA,
LION	BRAND ALPACA,
RAVEN	BRAND ALPACA,
SWISS	BRAND ALPACA;
PRINCE ALBERT	BRAND ALPACA,
ATLAS	BRAND ALPACA,
GRAND DUCHESS	BRAND ALPACA.

YOU CAN HAVE ALL TO SELECT FROM

AT

McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE..JAS. N. HILL

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Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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$1,000,000.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, are the best possible security, have 14 years to run, and are offered at 86 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 22, 1873.

Owing to the fact that the Gold and Stock Exchange were closed early this morning, we have to omit our usual table of quotations. At the opening of the Exchange this morning the rate for settling all transactions of the day was fixed at 112, and the rate for money at 7 per cent. per annum. For the street quotations we would refer to our telegraphic columns.

A general review of the situation is given on our editorial page, and a full report of home affairs in our local columns.

Private dispatches from New York report no failures to-day, and a general advance in the whole stock list of from 2 to 10 per cent. and money becoming more abundant as the Treasury purchases of bonds progresses.

From Philadelphia we have equally encouraging news, confidence is returning and no suspensions have been reported. Pennsylvania Railroad stock sold there at 58, an advance since Saturday of $5 25 a share, or 10 per cent. For the East the worst is over and better times are ahead. At home, if people will but exercise a little common sense and not get frightened, there can be no further difficulty. The banks are abundantly able to meet their liabilities if they but have time to realize on their assets.

The action of the Bank Presidents in resolving to assist any institution in need of help that can furnish the necessary collaterals is wise and timely, and will tend to sustain public confidence.

—Robinson Brothers report closing quotations Philadelphia market:

Sales Pennsylvania Railroad	49
Sales Reading Railroad	93¾
Sales Lehigh Navigation Co	24¾

indicating a much more confident feeling.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., September 22.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, and 2@3c lower; No 2 white Wabash $1 56; No 1 red $1 47; No 2 do $1 40; No 3 do $1 42. Corn dull and 1@2c lower; high mixed, spot, 40@40½c; seller September, 40½@40½c; seller October, 40@40½c. Oats dull and prices nominal.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—Beef cattle dull; sales 2,000 head; extra Pennsylvania and Western sold at $6 75@7 00; fair to good $5 50@6 00; common at $4 75@5 00. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 head at $4 00@6 00. Hogs unchanged; sales 7,000 head at $7 25.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, September 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—There was quite an active demand today for all kinds of produce, with the supply quite short. Some houses are entirely destitute of the articles most in need, while other dealers seem to think that the supply, although short now, will be plenty in a day or so. The panic in New York last week was to some extent felt here, but to-day when the announcement of the suspension of two financial houses, and that they were somewhat seriously involved, caused many business houses to look more closely to their accounts. This will no doubt be felt by many country merchants who buy on time, but from what we can learn to-day we trust that the present financial difficulties will be satisfactorily adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The following are the receipts of the principle articles of produce since our last report:

Apples, bbls	67	Flour, bbls	916
Butter, pkgs	1,045	Oats, sacks	1,320
Bacon, tierces	38	Potatoes, bbls	1,520
Barley, sacks	1,949	Wheat, sacks	2,693
Corn, sacks	170		
Cheese, boxes	94		

Below we found the wholesale prices for this market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—We still give the following as the market rates: X, $3 75@4 50; porter, $3 50; India ale, $11 per bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 gals, $22 75; qrts (96 to), $9; 48 gals, $12; 50@54 gals, $13; 60@64 gals, $22 50@25 00: in cases, bottled, $3 75; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Caswells & Hazard's ginger ale, $3.

ASHES—Trade can still be reported quiet, with the following quotations unchanged: Leaguers, 6½c; refined soda, 7@7½c; common do, 4c; pots, 9@9½c; pearls, 11c; black lead, 4½c; nitrate soda, 4½@4¾c.

BRANS—While there is a little more inquiry, the market is sparsely supplied, and for wheat for the market bran brans are in market $2 75 and 3 00 by basket is asked.

BAKING POWDER—Continues in active demand at our previous quotations; ¼ lb cans, $1 60 ⅌ doz; ½ lb cans $2 75; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $25; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—There does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we quote quiet sales at 25@26c ⅌ lb.

BROOMS—$1 for light at the following quotations: No. 1, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No. 5, $3 25 ⅌ doz; No 4, $3 ⅌ doz; No 3, $2 50 ⅌ doz; No 2, $2 25 ⅌ doz; No. 1, $2 ⅌ doz. Hurl: No. 1 do, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No 2 do, $3 ⅌ doz. Shakers, $3 ⅌ doz.

BUTTER—There still continues to be but a small stock of choice butter on sale, and it does not remain long in the early part of the day before it is quickly taken at our quotations. Some dealers are hopeful that in a week or two's better lot will be offered for the market. We quote good choice butter from 26@28c: 18@20c for medium.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade seems to be a little quiet. Some orders from the country are dropping off a little, which is no unusual thing this time of the year. We give the following as the ruling quotations: Hams, extra sugar cured, 13½c; do, large shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9½ lb, 17½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ½ doz, $7 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½ lb, 10c; rib sides, short fit, 12½c; clear do, 12½c; clear mess pork, ½ bbl, $18. Lard—Prime leaf in tierces, 9½c ⅌ lb; refined for summer use, in tierces, 9½c; refined for summer use, in half bbls, 10½c; refined for summer use, in kegs, 10½c; refined, in 5 lb caddies, 12½c; refined in 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined in 6 lb pails, 13½c. The receipts since our last report were 916 tierces bacon.

BROOM CORN—Moderately firm at the following prices: Green, 7½c; green hurl, 8@8½c; red tip, 6@6c.

CANNON OIL—Is in fair request at 17c ⅌ gal.

CEMENTS—The following are the ruling quotations: Beaver's Phœnix, $3 50@4 00; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CHEESE—The factory men still adhere to the advance made a short time since, and do not offer leading brands are indisposed to advance their present prices. Trade to-day was somewhat better than last week, with the supply fully equal to the demand. We quote: Prime New York, Goshen ⅌ ½ lb, 16c; factory, in round lots, at 13c for July make, and 13½c for August make. In a jobbing way 14@14½c. There is no farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 11@15c ⅌ lb each.

COFFEE—Laguayra, gold, nominal, at 24@25c for prime. Dark hard, for lard oil 1c per lb.

EGGS—It seems that there has not been any improvement in the supply, while that of the demand has, if anything, increased. Strictly fresh were eagerly sought after, and good prices realized. The quotations to-day were 23@25 ⅌ doz for fresh only.

FEATHERS—The inquiry to-day was limited and prime No. 1 sold at 50c per lb, and 10c per lb additional are asked if sold from the store in a small way.

FISH—There is quite a fair trade reported, and as yet our merchants who make a specialty of this article have concluded to keep prices as previously quoted. Extra No. 1 mess mackerel, $23 ⅌ bbl; No 1 mess mackerel, $21 ⅌ bbl; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $22; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $21; No 1 bay mackerel, $19 50; extra No 2 mackerel, $17; No 2 mackerel, $15 50; large No 3 mackerel, $12; No 3 mackerel, $11; split Labrador or new herring, $7 50; Lubec herring, $7 50 ⅌ ½ bbls; medium codfish, $5 50@6 00; medium Grand Bank codfish, $6 00@7 00 bbl.

FLOUR—The market to-day seemed to be quite active, and our merchants have kept quite busily nearly all day filling orders. Buyers are disposed to think that this finical panic has lasted long enough, and they will be making money by purchasing at once. The receipts at present writing are light, and prices remain unchanged. We quote the following: Superfine flours range from $5 25 to $10 00 per bbl; Minnesota, from $6 50 to wheels, $7 25@8 00 per bbl; Wisconsin, $7 00@8 00 per bbl; rye flours, $5 25.

GRAIN—There is no material change to note from that of Saturday. That grain of all kinds will soon advance seems to be generally conceded. High as prices may seem to be in Pittsburg, they are not in proportion to those in the West. Our dealers claim that there is a disposition on the part of railroad companies which are charging freight rates to seaboard cities from the West, to cripple the grain business of Pittsburgh by giving rates to cities east of us at almost the same figure as they do to this city. So long as this continues the trade of Western grain will pass through here to Philadelphia, New York and other Atlantic cities, and leave our own market bare and neglected. This might be done for a purpose. It is surmised by some that if the railroad companies can cripple the Pittsburgh grain trade to such an extent that the elevator will become a "white elephant" on the hands of its stockholders, and compel the stockholders to dissolve and sell the elevator property, so that the railroad companies will get it at a low figure; if so, ures, then the crippling process, which, it is asserted, is now going on, will be consummated, giving the trade to the commission men and compelling active grain dealers to launch into other lines of business. The prices for all kinds of grain to-day were very good. We quote medium to choice red wheats from from $1 50 to $1 60; single lots, highest, in elevator 165@1c; new white, in elevator, 165@170; yellow shelled corn 62@63c; car corn 63@65c; rye 56c; barley $1 25@1 60.

We learned of the following transactions in grain to-day:

1 car new white oats, on track 46
1 car new white oats, in bags, on platform ... 47
1 car new white oats, to arrive 46½
1 car choice white oats, in bags, on platform ... 47
1 car old white oats, on track 47
1 car old white oats, in elevator 47
5 car new white oats, on platform 45
50 sacks prime white oats, on platform 46
100 sacks rye, on platform 56½
1 car car corn, on track, to arrive 65
1 car car corn, on track 64
2 cars high mixed corn, on track 61
10 cars No. 3 barley $1 40

The following are the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Oats, sacks	1,375	Wheat, sacks	1,603
Barley, sacks	5	Flour, bbls	1,100

GROCERS' MARKET—Everything seems to be moving along smoothly, and our jobbers, who deal directly with houses in the East, are closely watching and awaiting the result of the financial troubles in New York. As yet the leading grocery houses in the city have not changed any of the quotations for the various lines of groceries given below, but, on the contrary, report trade very firm and prices very stiff at the following quotations:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 13½c; powdered, 13½c; granulated, 13¾c; A, 13¼c; B, 11½c; extra C, 11½c; Franklin extra C, 10½c; Delaware extra C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¾c; other grades 9¼@9½c.

Coffee—Rounded Rio, loose, 30¾c ⅌ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 31c ⅌ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 31c ⅌ lb.

Syrups—Young Hyson 40c@$1 10 ⅌ gal; gunpowder, 40c@$1 25 ⅌ gal; imperial, 50c@$1 00 ⅌ gal; Japan, 70c@90c ⅌ gal; Oolong, 75c@90c ⅌ gal; Souchongs, 25@ 50c ⅌ gal.

Syrups—Common, 28@32c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 45@50c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¾c; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Fruit—Layers—New, 3 and 4, 6@7c.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4½c ⅌ lb.

HAY—Inquiry still report that the market is very dull, with the supply largely in excess of the demand. We learned of a sale of two car lots of prime timothy at $25; two and two cars of prime timothy at $26 ⅌ ton. The ruling quotation seems to be $24@25 ⅌ ton.

MILL FEED—Middlings are quoted at $25@30 per ton; from store $1 @2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. In a retail way the extra is 90 lbs, and the fancy 100 lbs. Chops 2 50@3 00 ⅌ 100 lbs from store. Oats and corn, chop $1 35@1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs; corn, chops $1 25@1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

MESS MEATS—Fresh invoices have been received and can be quoted at 12c ⅌ lb.

PEARL WHEAT—Continues to sell quite readily at $7 50 per case, with 25 per cent. discount.

POTATOES—Good choice spring potatoes are in request, and the market is but poorly supplied. Springs are quoted at 50@55c ⅌ pair, and, old at 50@ 55c per bush.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3@3½c for country linen rags. Woolen rags are not wanted.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 ⅌ bbl and $2 00 ⅌ bbl in a retail way.

SEEDS—The market continues firm for timothy at $3 50@3 75 in a small way from store, although we learned of a sale of 100 sacks of timothy at $3 45 ⅌ bushel.

SHOT—Per case of 6 doz $6; hand do, $5.

TALLOW—Market firm, with sales at 7½@8½c ⅌ lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider is quoted at 15@18c ⅌ gallon.

VENISON—To-day we saw the first arrival of venison from the West in this market; it was held at 25c ⅌ lb.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—The market continues to be sparsely supplied with some of the vegetables mostly sought after. To-morrow's trains will, doubtless, somewhat replenish the now empty stores.

Potatoes were in better demand to-day, and both Irish and sweets were in better request. We learned of two car lot sales of Irish at 90c, and one car lot at $1.

Onions were more in request to-day, but this is doubtless owing to the fact that they are either scarce or held by one or two houses. As the week advances we look for a better supply.

Apples are growing scarce, and a very fair price can be realized for an article that will pass inspection. The receipts during the past few days have been quite light, and this, no doubt, has intended to enhance values.

Grapes continue to go off slowly, and the stock on hand is more than equal to the demand.

Pears are coming in more freely than they did last week. The choice cultivated ones are yielding very good prices, as are also the ordinary grades.

Peaches are occasionally seen in the market, and to-day we saw a lot that were grown in West Virginia and were selling quite freely.

Turnips are beginning to make their appearance here, and a number of basket lots were to-day sold.

Quinces are slow in coming in, and the stock in market was quite small.

The following are the ruling quotations for the above vegetables and fruits:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$2 50@3 25
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	5 00@6 00
Onions, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Apples, per bbl	2 50@4 00
Grapes, per lb	6@8
Pears (Bartlette) per box	5 00@5 50
Pears (Sickle) per box	2 50@3 00
Plums, per 56 quart box	6 00@7 00
Quinces, per bush	2 00@3 00
Turnips, per bush	75

WHISKY—Highwines 93c@$1 00 ⅌ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $8 25; No 2 do, $9 25; No 1 do, $10 75; washboards, IXL, $2 50@3 00.

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

September 20.—The market has presented no new or interesting features during the past week, and there is consequently very little inviting remark. So far as we can learn from the brief representations of dealers, a moderate improvement has taken place in the demand, though we cannot call the trade very active, as a correct statement of the business transacted is somewhat difficult to obtain. It is possible that from men may be standing in their own light in refusing to make a purchase at present. Prices are held steadily, and are likely to be maintained. We quote:

Bituminous coal iron, made from Iron Mountain ore—No. 1 foundry $42; No. 2 do $38, No. 1 mill, $35; No. 2 do mottled, $32.

Cold blast charcoal—No. 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, red short, $39; No. 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, neutral, $36.

Hot blast charcoal irons—No. 1 foundry, red short, $34; No. 2 foundry, red short, $32; No. 1 mill, red short, $30; white and mottled, $28 bottom.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice white $1 80; fair to prime $1 65@1 75; good to prime red $1 60@ 1 70; Ohio and Indiana $1 40@1 55. Corn nominal at 65c. Oats steady; western mixed 45@50c; white 46@47c. Rye irregular, but unchanged. Pork quiet at $17 75@18 00. Bulk meats—Shoulders 8¼@8½c; bacon 9¾@9¾@11c. Lard 8¼@8½c. Coffee quiet and nominal. Butter quiet and steady; western 20@26c. Whisky unsettled at 97½@98c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 23, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no material change as relates to prices or demands. It would seem to an outsider that the bottom has been reached. Should this prove to be the situation we may soon look for an improvement in prices.

CRUDE.

Prices here and in the oil regions continue nominal at the following: Spot 3¼@3½c.

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 10
1,000 bbls spot	1 12½
1,000 bbls spot	1 15

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market firm for this month's delivery. Eastern shipment 13¾c; Western 13¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet. We quite city $2 18@2 20; country $2 12@2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 22.—The *Herald* says: The markets on oil, Saturday were dull and weak. There was very little doing at any point, with more of a disposition to sell. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot					$1 40
1,000 bbls upper road, spot					1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot					1 25
1,000 bbls lower road, spot					1 17½
500 bbls lower road, spot					1 20
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot					1 25
200 bbls Oil City, spot					1 37½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot					1 35
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot					1 12½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot					1 10
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot					1 15

NEW YORK, September 22.—Closing Saturday, the 7th.—The market was entirely nominal. Crude in bulk 6c; refined 18c first half October; 17½c last half; cases 21¾@22½c. Philadelphia delivery dull; sales of 1,500 bbls, early delivery, at 17c.

OIL CITY, September 22.—Market weak at $1 30a 1 35.

TIDIOUTE, September 22.—Market quiet and dull; $1 20 asked.

TITUSVILLE, September 22.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 37½@1 40 for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—Market steady; S. W. 16¾a17c for spot; crude, 10¼c; cases 20¾@c; sales for future; futures 16@16¾c.

SHAMOKIN, September 22.—Market quiet at 1 12½.

TIDIOUTE, September 22.—Market unsettled and quiet; crude 5¾c; refined 11¾c; breakfast sales 13½c; futures 16½c; refined 16½c.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Market entirely nominal; think prices will be lower when business opens up; crude 6c and nominal; refined 19¾@16½c, according to delivery. Rail advices somewhat better in Wall street; almost impossible to negotiate; probably 50 bbls have been done except to small lots. The new failures reported; everything seems at a stand still.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
H McKelvey	1,000	Vesta O W	476
Owner	1,000	Standard O W	315
N W Stevenson	1,000	Radiant O W	498
N W Stevenson	1,000	Delaware	602
Fisher Bros	1,000	Peerless O W	237
Fisher Bros	1,000	Nonpareil O W	602
Jos Bushnell	1,000	Keystone O W	314
N W Stevenson	1,000	Eagle O W	223
Fisher Bros	1,000	Eagle O W	467
N W Stevenson	1,000	Commercial O W	302
H McKelvey	1,000	Cosmos O W	959
Lockhart & Frew	1,000	Brilliant O W	784

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	476	Keystone O W	784
Standard O W	315	Eagle O W	790
Radiant O W	498	Commercial O W	302
Peerless O W	237	Delaware	602
Nonpareil O W	602	Brilliant O W	784
Total	5,682		

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 20, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H S A Stewart	Jno P Logan, Phila	394
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	207
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	400
Total		1,061

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 22, 1873.

THE MARKET—To-day was greatly unsettled by the condition of affairs in New York. Eastern exchanges are unsaleable, and there was a conservative feeling at the outside prices recovered considerably from the lowest figures of the day.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1, $1 09@1 10; No. 2, $1 05@1 06, cash or seller September; $1 06½ seller October. Corn lower at 37a38½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 28c. Rye dull at 63c. Barley dull; fall No. 2, $1 20.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $15 00. Lard and meats nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 92c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Cotton in limited request at 20c. The monetary panic has a depressing effect on the market for breadstuffs generally, and no concession could be made even at decidedly lower prices. The difficulty in selling exchange has driven shippers out of the market, and the holders of it will not purchase any more than absolutely sufficient to supply pressing wants. Flour dull and weak; superfine western and State $5 20@6 00; extra Ohio $6 50@ 7 25; white wheat extra $7 00@7 65. Whisky firm at 96c. Wheat irregular and unsettled: Iowa spring, $1 42@1 45; No. 2 Chicago, $1 42@1 43; No. 1 half October, 1 47½; No. 2 do, $1 60@1 62. Rye, barley and malt nominally unchanged. Corn, 1c lower; mixed western, 58@59c; yellow western mixed, 63a64c; high mixed and yellow western, 65a66c. Oats heavy and declining; western mixed, 38@39c. Pork, lard and lake meats heavy; hops, sugar, molasses, rice and petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet at 19@20c. Freights lower at 40a45c. Pork lower at $15 87½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer at 9¼@9¾c. Butter firmer at 18@26c. Cheese quiet and firm at 12¾a13c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Beeves — Fresh offerings 2,500 head, making 9,190 head for the week against 10,060 head last week; quality fair generally and market extremely dull, at a decline of about ½c from last week's native; ranged from 6½@8½c for Texans, 6¾ to 8¾c; sales include 9 cars Cherokee cattle of 1,300 lbs at 8¼c; 4 cars Texans, 1,250 lbs, at 7¾c; 5 cars, 6¾ cwt, 8¾c; 15 cars fat Kentucky steers, 8 cwt, 11a11¾c; 12 cars, 8¾ cwt, 11a11¾c; with 2 cars of bulls at 7¾c; 7 cwt, 10¾c; 5 cars, 6¾ cwt, 10¾@10¾c; 5 cars, 7¾ cwt, 11a11¾c; 3 cars, 7 cwt, 11a11¾c; 2 cars, 7¾ cwt, 11¾c; 2 cars, 7¾ cwt, 11¾c; 3 cars fat Kentucky heifers, 7¾ cwt, 9c.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh receipts 10,000 head, making 29,470 head for the week, against 31,150 head last week. Sheep steady at 4¾@4¾c. Lambs dull and weak at 6¼@6¾c. Sales include 7 cars Canada sheep, 105 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, 127 lbs, 6c; 1 car, 104 lbs, 5¾c; 2 cars Ohio sheep, 92 lbs, 5c; 1 car, 104 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car, 98 lbs, 5¾c; sales include 5 cars Canada sheep, 105 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, 127 lbs, 6c; 1 car, 104 lbs, 5¾c; 2 cars Ohio sheep, 92 lbs, 5c; 1 car, 104 lbs, 5¾c; 2 cars Canada lambs, 70 lbs, 6¼@6¾c; 1 car, 68 lbs, 6¾c; 1 car, 70 lbs, 6¾c; 2 cars, 75 lbs, 6¾c; 1 car, 74 lbs, 7¼c.

Swine—Fresh arrivals 11,740 head, making 35,490 head for the week, against 33,240 head last week. Live hogs are quoted at 5¾a5¾c. Dressed in demand at 6¾a7¾c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—Flour dull; treble, $7 00@7 75; family, $8 50@9 50. Corn quiet; white, 73c; yellow, 75c. Oats firmer at 48a50c. Bran quiet at 87½c. Hay quiet at $20. Pork, choice, $25. Pork—No demand; mess nominal at $17. Bacon—No demand and nominal at 9¾a10¾c. Hams—Sales unchanged. Lard quiet; tierce 9¾c; keg 10@10½c. Sugar and Molasses—Trade still doing. Whisky dull; Louisiana 96c; Cincinnati $1 02.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The financial troubles relieved the volume of trade to-day and prints were uniformly quiet. Jobbing branches were less active also, and the Hebrew holiday checked sales. The market for cotton goods is generally steady. Lancaster Orchard brown cottons are reduced 1c. Some makes of Everett and Tremont cottons are reduced 1c. Prints, shawls and worsted dress fabrics are less active.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 22.—Cotton dull at 18c. Flour firm at $7 00@7 50. Wheat nominal at 95a96c. Corn firm at 55a56c. Rye firm at 91a95c. Oats steady at 36@34c. Pork steady at $16. Lard firm at 9½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 9¾c. Whisky steady at 92c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—Flour firm; spring wheat, extra family, $6 40@7 00. Rye flour, $5 75. Wheat dull; State and Western red, $1 55@1 60; amber, $1 66@1 68. Corn lower; yellow, 67c; mixed Western 66c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 Milwaukee $1 26¾; No 2, $1 10¾. Oats dull; No 2, 28c. Corn dull and nominal. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull; No 1, $1 20.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 22.—Grain market dull and almost inactive. It is difficult to give figures. All quotations are nominally lower. Petroleum firm and active at 14c for standard white in car lots.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 22.—Cotton dull at 15c. Flour steady at $5 90@7 50. Wheat $1 25@1 50. Corn 50@55c. Oats, provisions and peanuts quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 98c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, September 22.—Market quiet and prices steady at $10 50 for joists and scantling; $12@14 for strips and boards; $8 37½ for shingles, and $1 87½ for laths.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 22.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 66½a68c. Oats scarce at 48 a50c. Bay firm at $17a20. Bran active at 1 6a16c. Provisions unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 22.—Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn dull and prices are nominal at 65a66c.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

JET AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal, or Coke.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good as the best. HOT AIR REGISTERS, Grate Fronts, Tiles, Fenders, Fronts, Grates and Fenders.

Wholesale and Retail Price-List, free on call.

JAMES S. CUP.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes,

WATER MELLONS,

PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES, APPLES, &c., received every day.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

305 Liberty street, opposite Smithfield st.

FLOUR—A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Winter and Spring Wheat Flours

In Store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CUE, BLUE VITRIOL, and AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BINO'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cures cases over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. DR. R. S. SELLERS & CO., Agents 49 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, September 22, 1873—4 P. M.

The day opened in financial circles with comparatively little excitement, and the situation was strangely in contrast with that of last week.

GOLD.

The gold exchange opened at 10 o'clock as usual. President Morris called the Board to order and it was unanimously resolved that the room should be kept open for the arranging of loans and the settlement of Friday and Saturday's business through the Clearing House, and that any member offering to buy or sell gold in exchange or on the street should be expelled. The best of feeling prevailed. It was also resolved that the price of gold be fixed at 112 for settlement between members of the Clearing House. Transactions and carrying rate for gold was fixed at 7 per cent. per annum.

RUN ON BANKS.

There was a moderate run on the Seaman's Savings bank, at the corner of Wall and Pearl streets. The trustees held a meeting and resolved to pay all sums under $100, but on larger sums to demand the thirty days' notice granted in the charter. This action is in accordance with an agreement made among the Savings bank managers last evening. Some few of the banks will delay payments for sixty days, and all for thirty and on to sixty. Thus it will be seen that no Savings bank in a sound condition can be broken during the progress of excitement. There was also a run on some of the uptown Savings banks, who adopted the same course as the city banks, while others were paying out sums larger than $100. The banks of discount were all open, and some were certifying checks "Good" through the clearing house, and others are paying in greenbacks.

There was, of course, no regular business in either stocks or gold, and brokers were doing nothing beyond trying to effect a settlement of old transactions. The bankers who have not suspended were transacting no business beyond paying such deposits as are called for by the money. The amount of foreign exchange were entirely idle, as the closing of the gold room has stopped business in exchange on London and the continent.

STOCKS.

On the street there were only a few irregular dealings in stocks for cash. New York Central, Hudson River, Rock Island at 90. Wabash at 47, and Western Union at 69@70. At 2¼ P. M. the following prices were offered for stocks: Harlem, cash, 135; Lake Shore, cash, 88; Northwestern, cash, 42; Ohio and Mississippi, cash, 28; Union Pacific, cash, 20.

THE GOLD BROKERS

to-day cleared the business of Friday and Saturday through the Gold Exchange bank by united association, which, under the circumstances, was certainly a great feat. Every man settled promptly by certified checks, and the gold room is now perfectly clear of all unfinished business. This is important in view of the situation, and will greatly facilitate matters when the room is again opened for business. Gold clearings $92,000,000.

MONEY

There is no price for money and very little said about it.

GOVERNMENTS.

This afternoon $100,000 1881 bonds were sold at 115 cash, and brokers had orders for the month at 115 prices above the government standard. The clearing house to-day issued about five million loan certificates in exchange for legal tenders. This was a great assistance to the banks.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch and Mr. Pitt Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., arrived from Europe to-day, and learned for the first time of the suspension of their United States firm.

COTTON AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES.

There was a decided improvement in business at the Cotton and Produce Exchanges to-day, and the general impression seemed to be that the breakers had been passed, and that no further danger was to be apprehended. The prospect is materially brighter.

Customs receipts to-day $362,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $67,000. Total amount of bonds bought at the Sub-Treasury to-day $5,329,150.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Scotia	September 24.....Liverpool.
Europa	September 24.....Liverpool.
Wyoming	September 24.....Liverpool.
Rotterdam	September 24.....Rotterdam.
Thingvalla	September 25.....Copenhagen.
Egypt	September 27.....Liverpool.
Atlas	September 27.....Liverpool.
Great Western	September 27.....Bristol.
Abyssinia	September 27.....Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. } PITTSBURGH, PA., September 22, 1873. }

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 7 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W WR.	CHANGE, —OR↑	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	4	8			W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	4	2			S. W.	L. Rain.
Davenport	5	0			N. W.	Fair.
Fort Benton	5	0			S. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	1	2	0		W.	Thig Stm
Leavenworth	3	0			S. W.	Fair.
La Crosse	1	5			N.

CITY MATTERS.

Fatal Accident.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning an accident occurred on Forty-sixth street, where the St. Marys Catholic Church is being erected, which resulted fatally at three o'clock in the afternoon. A cog wheel attached to a crane used in hoisting stone broke, and a piece died, as stated, notwithstanding everything was done by the contractors. He was taken to his boarding house, on Forty-fifth street, where he died, as stated, notwithstanding every attention was paid him. Deceased leaves a wife and four children, who are in the mountains. An inquest will be held to-day.

Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday morning a woman named Eliza Britton, while laboring under a fit of insanity, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the Birmingham bridge into the Monongahela river. She was dressed in her night clothes, but had on gaiters and a hat. She entered the bridge from this side, and proceeding until the channel span was reached, deliberately jumped into the water. She was seen by some men who were in a skiff, and, with the assistance of Mr. O. P. Fox, she was rescued and taken to the rooms of the Guardians of the Poor. She was not much injured.

Floral Decorations.

In the description given in the COMMERCIAL of the floral decorations at City Hall, on the occasion of the banquet to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, mention was omitted to be made of the beautiful pyramids of flowers furnished for each of the tables, except the one in the center, by Messrs. Grimes & Myers, of the Knox farm. These were composed of the rarest of nature's children, and all arranged with most exquisite taste. The omission was entirely inadvertent, and justice is now due to Messrs. Grimes & Myers, even if it is "the day after the feast." The immense hot and green houses at the Knox farm are among the most complete in the country.

Arm Torn Off in a Saw Mill.

Mr. George W. Cundell, one of the oldest coal and lumber merchants of the Monongahela valley, met with a serious accident on Saturday afternoon at Hornbrook & Co.'s saw mill at California, Pa. He by some means got three of his fingers on the left hand caught in a "snatch block," and before the machinery could be stopped his arm was torn off between the wrist and elbow. The first, second and third fingers were caught in the block, and the thumb and little finger pressed outside of it, and his suffering must have been most excruciating. Mr. C. resides in the Third ward (formerly Riverton), McKeesport, and was brought down to his home Sunday night by the steamer Geneva.

Death of a Railroad Engineer.

The many friends of Mr. William H. Cunningham were pained to learn of the death of that gentleman on Saturday morning, which occurred at the Ward House, Tyrone. For a number of years the deceased was employed as a passenger engineer on the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but was more recently employed on the Tyrone Division. He was everywhere known along the line of the road as "Billy" Cunningham, and had a host of warm personal friends in this city. He was a member of Logan Lodge No. 79, Knights of Pythias, at Altoona, and the funeral services of which accompanied his remains to Livermore station, on Sunday where they were interred yesterday. He was also a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Delegations of the orders last named participated in the funeral obsequies.

Two Dead Bodies on a Railroad Train.

The Altoona Tribune says: The emigrant train, due here at 1:20 Sunday afternoon, did not arrive until six o'clock—four hours behind time, and was one of the heaviest accommodation trains ever pulled over the Pennsylvania Railroad, being composed of twenty-two cars, while nearly all of them were laden with Mormons en route to Utah Territory. Upon the arrival of the latter train in this city, other cars were notified that two children belonging to representative Mormon families had died during the day, and at the same time requested to have somebody take care of their remains after which they were properly buried. Undertaker Hickey was only notified at 4 o'clock, and had the corpses removed to his office, preparatory to burial. One of the Mormon Elders gave Mr. Hickey fifteen dollars to defray the funeral expenses.

Don't Want to Row.

It is evident that Mr. James Ten Eyck does not want to make a match for a single scull race with our plucky young sculler, William Scharf. Mr. Scharf has manifested a desire to accommodate Ten Eyck in every possible way, but the latter is never to be held to a point. He first withheld a notice of acceptance of the challenge until Mr. Scharf had gone to his work again after the miserable fizzle himself about the appointment, and afterwards by quibbles delayed the consummation of a match. In answer to Ten Eyck's last card, which we have already published, the following dispatch has been received:

To William Scharf:—I will row you at Peekskill and allow you one hundred expenses. Answer.

JAMES TEN EYCK.

Mr. Scharf will doubtless decline any further correspondence with Ten Eyck.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Meetings to be Held—Mr. Ross Submits Some Statistics.

The Allegheny County Temperance Alliance met yesterday, Mr. Rake in the chair. Arrangements were made for holding a series of meetings in the interest of the Prohibition party.

The committee appointed to prepare an address for the consideration of the public, reported through its chairman, W. B. Ross, Esq., that its work was only partially performed, and that it would conclude its labors in the course of a few days. The following is an abstract of the report as presented: From the 1st of May, 1873, to the 1st of August, there have been 1,321 persons licensed in Allegheny county as wholesale and retail liquor dealers. The sworn statement as to the amount of their sales for the past year are on record in the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, and show a total of $2,700,675. The amount paid into the County Treasury by these persons is $545,222.

The following sums of money are attributed to the dealers and consumers of liquor: County Work House, including interest on bonds, $45,000; Criminal Court, $49,088 49; Penitentiary, paid by county, $11,046 64; County Home, $37,000; Pittsburgh Poor House, $56,910 49; Allegheny County Poor House, $30,000; House of Refuge, $12,579 95; Pittsburgh appropriation to police, $250,000; Mayors and County Magistrates in the county, $147,695; Allegheny Police, $42,000; Western Penitentiary for Hospital, $19,178 11; Coroner's office, $6,548 56; County Jail, $15,611 86; county constables, $25,000; charitable contributions, $150,000. Total, $874,541. Estimate one-third of this expense not chargeable to the liquor traffic, and there remains $583,710 81 add the amount sworn to by the liquor men and there are $6,284,386 81 expense. Credit $545,222 the amount of license paid and there are left $5,739,172 81.

These are four thousand two hundred and forty-five victims of intemperance in Allegheny county annually.

The report, as far as presented, was received, and the meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Miller.

WYLIE AVENUE U. P. CHURCH.

Opening Services on the Basement of the New House.

The Wylie Avenue U. P. Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Wm. H. Knox, is one of the most deserving and enterprising of our new religious organizations. The beautiful new edifice, now in course of completion, is located on the corner of Wylie avenue and Deviller street, in a neighborhood where many good citizens can be gathered into the church, and where the influence of such an organization will be wide-spread. Perhaps no enterprise of a similar character was ever undertaken here, with less apparent pecuniary ability, and yet warm and generous friends have been found, willing to respond to the calls for aid thus far; and it is hoped that the same good fortune will follow until the elegant house of worship is completed and paid for. The basement is nearly in the shape it will present, on Sabbath next, to which the public are cordially invited.

The Rev. J. W. Witherspoon will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, the Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D. at the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the Rev. A. W. Milligan, D.D., in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The object of these opening services is to endeavor to raise at least funds to enable the congregation to meet the debt already incurred in the erection of their house of worship, and to complete their audience chamber. At the close of each of the above services a collection will be taken up for this purpose. All who may desire to make a subscription to be paid at some future time, will find prepared cards in the seats.

This congregation was organized on the 16th of April, 1872, with a membership of fifty-six. At present, the roll shows a membership of *one hundred and thirty-eight*, the great majority of whom were received on profession of faith. There is a sabbath school of above two hundred, and several weekly prayer meetings. It will be seen that God has blessed the congregation in a remarkable manner, and the success has been equal to that of any enterprise of the kind in the history of the country. To complete the building and pay off the debt ten thousand dollars are needed, one-half of which is needed at once. For this purpose the present appeal is made.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Two Failures in this City—Bank Officials Confident—No Panic Probable.

We regret to be compelled to announce that the financial crisis in New York has caused the suspension of two banking institutions in this city, the well known firm of James T. Brady & Co., at Wood street and Fourth avenue, and the Security Trust Company, of No. 64 Wood street. The telegraphic dispatches of the past few days announced the assets of Brady & Co. were in close business connection with Jay Cooke & Co., and this Mr. Brady claims caused a run upon them that they could not be expected to stand. A report has it that the firm on Saturday last honored many others, two checks, one for $25,000 and the other for $60,000, while another report has it that in the afternoon, in small withdrawals alone, they paid out $58,000. Yesterday morning the office was not opened for business, and a considerable crowd collected, the fact of the closing of the doors attracting many who had really no interest in the affairs of the concern. Shortly after ten o'clock the following notice was posted upon the door:

"As the result of falsehoods published in regard to this bank, causing a run on it, we have suspended."

This, of course, caused an increased crowd, and two officers were placed there, but there were really no need of their services.

The house of Brady & Co. is of some years standing and has borne a good reputation. Not long since a change was made in the firm, but it has continued to do a large business. The capital employed was not very large, the deposits with which the firm were favored were considerable. A statement of the affairs of the concern is promised us soon, as will be seen by the following notice which was published yesterday afternoon:

The creditors of James T. Brady & Co. are notified of their suspension. A meeting of the creditors will be called as soon as statements are prepared.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Sept. 22, 1873.

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY.

This new organization closed its doors soon after the announcement of the suspension of the house of James T. Brady & Co. was made. Mr. Brady, Vice-President of the bank was intimately connected with it, which may account for this suspension. The Security Trust Company is a new institution and was opened only last May. Its stockholders and directors are among the most reliable and substantial business men of the city, and we fully accept the statement of a business man connected therewith, "that depositors will realize every dollar due." The bank holds bonds and mortgages sufficient to cover its indebtedness. A meeting of the directors was held yesterday afternoon, but as yet they are unprepared to make a statement. It will be got ready at once, however, and made public.

We may state that it is understood that Mr. Brady's operations in railroad securities, especially those of an Ohio road, caused his embarrassment.

EVIDENCES OF SOUNDNESS.

Although some rumors afloat to other banks were about yesterday afternoon, and more may be heard to-day, there is no cause for alarm. Our banks are sound and confidence will soon be fully restored. As an evidence of the stability of our financial institutions we may state that among others the Dollar Savings bank, within a few years, invested one million of dollars in water bonds, while the Freehold bank invested to a very large extent in street improvement and water bonds.

At a meeting of bank Presidents held yesterday it was resolved to give every aid to all institutions and firms that have the requisite collaterals. This action has imparted confidence.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

The Water Commission Contract.

Thirty-third Street Compromise Accepted.

Other Business—Street Improvements Contemplated—Exchange of Water Commission Coupon Bonds to Registered Bonds Authorized.

A special meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, called for the purpose of acting on business to be presented from the Water Commission. It was after the hour of meeting when a quorum was obtained in either branch, but when business was proceeded with it progressed speedily and satisfactorily.

SELECT BRANCH.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the call for the special meeting was read.

EXCHANGE OF WATER BONDS.

Mr. Burgwin, Chairman of the Water Commission, was recognized by the Chair, and that gentleman said that before proceeding with the business for which the meeting was called he would ask action upon an ordinance of some importance, in relation to the work of the Water Commission. He stated that under an act of the last Assembly the Commissioners were authorized to exchange registered for coupon bonds of the Commission, but that no ordinance necessary for the same had as yet been passed by Councils. The gentleman then presented an ordinance which simply provided for the exchange of coupon bonds may exchange the same for registered bonds, and gives the Controller instruction to do so if demanded, and to report thereon, &c.

After the reading of the ordinance by the Clerk, Mr. Burgwin moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance read three times and passed, which motion carried and the ordinance was passed finally. Common Council concurred.

THE FORFEITURES OF CONTRACT.

Mr. Burgwin now asked leave to introduce an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance providing for the erection of new Water Works.

Mr. Burgwin then offered the following:

A supplement to an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for the erection of new Water Works," enacted 26th October, 1871:

WHEREAS, On the 14th day of April, 1873, the Water Commissioners entered into a contract with John Douglass for excavating, furnishing materials, constructing and erecting the foundations for pumping machinery, boilers and buildings to be erected on the grounds belonging to the city of Pittsburgh, in the Allegheny river immediately above the mouth of Negley's run; and,

WHEREAS, The said John Douglass having failed to fulfill the requirements of the said contract, the said Commissioners under the terms thereof have forfeited the same; and

WHEREAS, The letting of a new contract for the completion of said work would require an advertisement of ten days, which would cause a serious and valuable time, which, owing to the necessity of a sufficient advancement towards the completion of portions of said work, to prevent the destruction of that already done, by the fall floods and ice gorges of winter, and that if the completion of the dam and other portions of said work made necessary for the fulfillment of the contract for the engines, *cofers*, of the new Water Works is of vast importance to the interest and welfare of the city.

Now, therefore, be it ordained that the Water Commissioners be, and are hereby, directed to complete the contract for the dam, and the contract of John Douglass, and for that purpose are authorized to purchase the necessary materials and employ the proper number of men, and to lay for the same in the manner and subject to the requirements of the Water Commission to purchase the necessary materials and employ the requisite workmen to complete the work.

Mr. Carroll stated that the Commission had paid Douglass $7,000 on his contract; that the excavation already made was in danger of being destroyed by the fall floods, if the stonework was not erected above the high water mark; and that the completing of the foundations and delivery of the engines—both works of great magnitude—hinged on the early completion of the pumping works.

Mr. Finley said he had visited the works, and found that very little had been done. There were not yet ten feet of gravel and shale to be thrown out, before the rock could be reached, and the water was coming in rapidly even now. If the river should rise, this difficulty would be increased, and it was very important to get the stonework up before the fall rains set in.

Mr. McConway—What is the amount of the contract?

Mr. Carroll—$340,000.

Mr. McConway—That is a big contract. What is the Commission going to gain by doing the work? I am willing to aid the Commission in all proper measures, but this seems to be a bad precedent to set. The proper way is to let all large jobs of this kind excecised is by contract.

Mr. Carroll—We will put the work under a good engineer, and we have four or five stoker quarries at our disposal.

Mr. Jones—The contractor has done very little work, although he should have had it completed by October last. He has been five months making a beginning, and now the Water Commission is handed taking to finish the job in five weeks. What security has Mr. Douglass given?

Mr. Carroll—There are two good sureties in the sum of $80,000.

Mr. Jones—I do not think the passage of the ordinance will obviate the difficulty. [The speaker passed the contract to the President which was read.] What guarantee has the Commission that the work will not cost $50,000 or $70,000 more than the contract? The whole summer has been lost and we are now on the verge of winter. The Commission can go on under the contract, and finish the work. Let them take the responsibility, and not place it upon Councils. If they have not the power, somebody will give them what they should have it.

Mr. Carroll—This whole matter has been referred to the City Attorney, and he has decided that the Commission cannot finish the work without express authority from Councils.

Mr. Negley (Mr. McConway in the chair)—What amount of work has been done?

Mr. Carroll—Between $7,000 and $8,000. We have paid the contractor $7,000.

Mr. Negley—The contract has been annulled, and it now the Commission go on and finish the work, how can they recover from the sureties? Will they not answer, that the work has been taken out of the contractor's hand, and that they cannot be held responsible? Why not let the Commission go on and finish the work, by employing as many men as they require. The contract provides that in case of failure to do the work the Commission may have it done, and hold the sureties for any damage. But if Councils step in and take the work out of the hands of the contractor, it is doubtful whether the sureties can be held responsible.

Mr. Jones—The Street Committee can annul a contract, and give it to another without asking Councils, and so can the Water Commission annul a contract means this, or it means nothing. I am quite sure it will cost the city fifty per cent. more to do the work in the way now proposed. I therefore want the Commission to take the responsibility, and not ask Councils to do so.

Mr. Negley—Is anything due the contractor for work done?

Mr. Hays—Is the work on the Pumping House finished?

Mr. Carroll—It is perfectly good. Both the sureties are anxious to have the contract annulled.

Mr. Bigelow—The Commission hope to be able, in five or six weeks, to let the contract for the after mark; but a delay of ten days, to advertise for new proposals, delays it for a month.

Mr. Fleming—If the security is good, the Commission should be compelled to make good any damages sustained.

Mr. Finley thought the Councils should give the Commission all the moral and material aid they required.

Mr. Jones—If the Commission will show me, in any way, that they have not the power to complete the work, I will vote for the ordinance.

Mr. Carroll—The City Attorney says we have no right to go on without authority of Councils.

The President then read the second section of the ordinance creating the Water Commission, which provides that no work can be let except upon giving ten days notice to contractors, inviting proposals, etc.

Mr. Jones—Is not the Commission acting under their contract with Douglass, and can they not go on with the work under that contract, and finish what he has left undone?

Mr. Bigelow—The Commission have declared that contract forfeited, and they must either invite new proposals or get authority from Councils to finish the work.

Mr. Jones—It is done in cases of street contracts. Mr. Bigelow—That is done under the general powers conferred upon the City Engineer and Committee.

Mr. Negley—If the view taken by the City Attorney be correct, then we ought not to pass the ordinance, for it will be a long time before contracts can be let and the completion of the dam accomplished."

The ordinance on this subject, passed in Select, was then brought in by the Clerk, whereupon Mr. Carroll moved that the rule to withdraw his ordinance, which was granted.)

Mr. Carroll—I now move to concur in the action of Select Council in passing the supplement to the Water Commission ordinance.

Mr. Finley—I move to lay over until next Monday.

Mr. Negley—You may as well do nothing and let the Commission advertise for proposals.

The motion was put and carried—yeas 14, nays 8. So the matter was postponed.

APPEALS FROM ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. Carroll, the following—

Resolved, That the City Controller be directed to refer all petitions for exonerations from business tax to the Committee on Appeals from City Assessments. Passed.

THE COMPROMISE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

The railroad ordinance, relative to the Thirty-third street railroad, was then passed finally on Select.

Mr. Arensburg moved to postpone for one week, in which he was joined by Harry Conner, and

Mr. Negley offered a petition for water pipe on Rebecca street, Twentieth ward, which was referred to Water Commissioners.

Mr. McConway moved to reconsider the action passing the ordinance relative to the work of years 12, Nays 10.

Mr. Burgwin moved to again postpone, which was lost by a vote of 9 yeas to 19 nays.

On motion, the action of Select Council was finally concurred in.

STREET ORDINANCES.

Mr. McConway, ordinance to grade and pave Twenty-ninth street; passed.

Ordinance to grade and pave Howley avenue; passed.

Ordinance to grade and pave Fortieth street; passed.

THE WATER COMMISSION ORDINANCE RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Follansbee moved to reconsider the action postponing the supplement to the ordinance creating the Water Commission, which was carried—17 yeas to 2 nays.

Mr. Carroll called on the Mechanical Engineer for information.

Mr. Josiah L. Lowry, in response, called attention to the locked-up conditions of the work, the advanced stage of the season, and the necessity for immediate action. He thought that if the work was not finished by the 1st of November, the loss would not only be felt in the delay, but the interest on the vast sums already expended would be left to naught. The security of $25,000 would be but a small item compared with the delay of the year, and he hoped that the Commission might to get the Water Works in operation, and have the city realize an income from supplying the water to rents.

Mr. Arensburg—It looks as if there was a disposition to relieve the sureties from their bond.

A motion was now made to concur in the action of the Select, which was carried, no division of the house being asked for.

Council then adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last evening Lawrence Barrett opened his engagement of one week at the Opera House, in Bulwer's Richelieu. We are glad to say that people of Pittsburgh for dramatic taste, to say that a very large and appreciative audience greeted Mr. Barrett and gave him assurance of a week's ovation here.

The play selected for the initial struggle has been secured in other cities, was sustained and endorsed last evening. His portrayal of the all-powerful cardinal, minister and statesman, was at once artistic and natural. His elocution is faultless, if we forgive the or two eccentricities of pronunciation which are not such to New England. As an actor in the truest sense of the word, Mr. Barrett, we do not hesitate to say, is not excelled by any man of his age who attempts tragedy. In his representation he has shown favorable comparison with those of Booth and other star tragedians of standing, and we class him with the most critical audiences. Judging from the crowded house last evening, we fear the delights of our citizens to enjoy the week of Barrett will scarcely task the capacity of our favorite theater.

The support given by the Opera House company was superb. Mr. Gotthold did Manprat to the life, and Mr. Copeland, Joyce Heth, was refreshing that applause and approbation which he attests to at home. Mr. Eisner was equally satisfactory as Father Joseph; and Mrs. Eisner was a most acceptable Julie, though at times reading so low that we fear she was not heard far from the stage. Messrs. Huntley, Holmes, Irving, Stocks and Rogers, as cardinal's guards, their representations of plantation life are of course perfectly true to nature. Their singing is especially pleasing and stirring; and their dances and camp-meeting and similar scenes extremely funny. Without the exaggerations thrown in by those who have to "black up" before appearing on the stage as delineators of negro character and eccentricities.

Alleged Illegal Arrests.

Emerson B. Allen yesterday instituted suit in the district Court against James Murner for damages for an alleged illegal arrest. Also against Stephen J. Zerbe for damages resulting from a like cause. The defendants are required to enter bail in $500 each.

EX-POLICEMAN A. O. BOYD ROOK was found dead at the lock-up yesterday morning. The officers on duty on Liberty street found the deceased lying on the sidewalk shortly after four o'clock, and supposing him to have been intoxicated, conveyed him to the lock-up. About nine o'clock he was found to be suffering from severe sickness and a physician was called in, but the man died in a few minutes after. A Coroner's jury was impaneled but the investigation was adjourned till this morning. The deceased's relatives reside in Beaver county. His wife and family are said to be in destitute circumstances.

MORTUARY REPORTS.

Deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Below we publish the mortuary reports of the two cities for the week ending September 21st. It will be seen that there is a considerable increase in the death rate in Pittsburgh, while in Allegheny the decrease continued.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the total number of deaths in the city, for the week ending September 21, were 73. Of these 42 were males, 31 females, 72 white, and 1 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Railroad accident, 6; cholera infantum, scarlet fever and diphtheria, each 5; consumption and inanition, each 3; fall, asthma, cancer, sporadic cholera, convulsions, debility, diarrhœa, acute enteritis, typoid fever, catarrh fever, heart disease, malformation, marasmus, old age, and unknown, each 2; coronary apoplexy, softening of the brain, cerebro-spinal meningitis, croup, chronic diarrhœa, epilepsy, acute gastritis, valvular disease of the heart, indigestion, acute meningitis, sub-acute meningitis, poison, scrofula, tubes mesenterica, uterine hemorrhage, and whooping cough, each 1. Of the above there were:

Under one year, sixteen; from one to two, twelve; from two to five, nine; from five to ten, seven; from ten to fifteen, two; from fifteen to twenty, two; from twenty to thirty, six; from thirty to forty, four; from forty to fifty, six; from fifty to sixty, one; from sixty to seventy, three; from seventy to eighty, three.

ALLEGHENY.

The weekly report of Health Officer Hoch has the following exhibit: The number of deaths was 22; males, 14; females, 8; white, twenty-one; colored, one. The causes of death were still-born, 2; cholera infantum, 2; marasmus, 2; typhoid fever, 2; chronic peritonitis, blood, poison, chronic metritis, metro peritonitus, hepatitas, encephalitis, chronic inflammation of bladder, diphtheria, and one.

Of the above there were under one year, 12; between 1 and 5, 3; between 20 and 30, 2; between 30 and 40, 1; between 40 and 50, 2; between 50 and 60, 1.

THE WEEKLY DEATH RATE.

The following table shows the number of deaths reported each week, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, since the first of April last:

Week ending—	Pittsburgh.	Allegheny.	Total.
April 6	62	21	83
April 13	70	28	98
April 20	60	34	104
April 27	76	26	102
May 4	60	22	82
May 11	61	23	74
May 18	77	33	110
May 25	82	15	97
June 1	71	20	91
June 8	53	26	79
June 15	43	20	63
June 22	78	29	107
June 29	79	28	107
July 6	97	53	150
July 13	91	55	146
July 20	105	42	147
July 27	104	40	144
August 3	105	51	156
August 10	105	58	163
August 17	106	23	129
August 24	108	39	147
August 31	79	26	105
Total, 5 months	1,778	711	2,489
September 7	70	28	98
September 14	58	24	82
September 21	72	20	92

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

The Ventilation Bill Discussed—The Statement of the Coal Exchange to be Answered, Etc.

The Miners' Association reassembled yesterday morning in their hall, Fourth avenue, President Street in the chair.

The President announced that the next business in order was the appointment of a committee to discuss the miners' grievances with the operators before the Commissioner of Statistics. He further stated that Mr. Archbold was notified that the Commissioner desired to meet with the various coal operators last Saturday week, but the operators did not send a meeting until after the time of notice. The committee was then chosen as follows: Messrs. Hall, Thomas Miller, A. Steiner, William Chambers and Eli Enake.

The Convention then adjourned until one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Bevin moved that the Executive Committee, composed of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, be authorized to make a reply to the address of the Coal Exchange to the public, published last week in the city papers of Pittsburgh. He said he thought that the Coal Exchange had been driven to the wall, and are now endeavoring to create a sympathy against the poor miner. They have established their defence on a falsehood. He believed the Executive Committee would be able to defend the miners in the points advanced in the address.

Mr. Chambers said that the operators had never paid four dollars per hundred bushels, at fifty-six pounds to the bushel, but that the actual price had ever exceeded three and one-fourth cents per bushel.

Mr. Steiner said that he had worked for Oliver & Co., and had never received more than three dollars and twenty cents per hundred bushels. He protested against the work being reduced to a load.

A delegate said that at the time of the close of the war the operators were playing four cents, and getting from nine to ten cents loaded at the tipple. He did not think that the miners ought to be satisfied with what they got, but he pays the miners one-half of what he gets under the tipple.

After some further discussion the motion was unanimously carried.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that in the railroad pits where the miners are not already out, they shall not work until a new scale of prices satisfactory to the half convention demanded.

After the adoption of some routine business the Convention adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Philip Ellis was convicted of the larceny of a coat, belonging to John Woolaham.

Wm. Gottlieb Gang, charged with assault and battery on oath of officer Deahanty, the jury is out.

Conrad Ehrich, who plead guilty to the charge of larceny, preferred by Arthur McGinn, was sentenced to the Workhouse for five months.

Louis Walls, found guilty of larceny, charged by Harriet Read, was sentenced six months to the Workhouse.

Thos. Dolan, convicted of unlawfully cutting and wounding Ignatz Rudger, was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary.

Ellen Connell, charged with assault and battery on officer Deahanty, is on trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Joseph R. Hughes vs. John Bidell, the jury was withdrawn and judgment was entered for plaintiff for $2,000.

The jury in the case of the Second National bank of Allegheny vs. R. G. Herron and W. G. Anghin, action on promissory notes, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $10,500 52.

Elizabeth Powell vs. William Speet et al, Action in trespass. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

25 Cole vs. Grimes.
26 McClure & Co. vs. Scott, Weir et al.
51 Milliken vs. Steamer R. J. Grace.
51 McGinley vs. Henry Murphy & Co.
52 Pratt & Raynor vs. Long.
53 Laing & McKaliip vs. Shaw.
57 Flinn vs. Kofer.
58 Flinn vs. Grimes et al.
63 Wallace vs. Fricke.
64 Marks vs. Fisher et al.
69 Leibinger vs. Fragner.
73 Hassler vs. Mendel.
74 Graeffle vs. Lange.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Owing to the press upon the lawyers in the preparation of their papers for the coming term of the Supreme Court, jury trials have been postponed for four weeks, the petit panel of jurymen was consequently discharged.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the United States District Court, in chambers, the report of the Commissioner to distribute the fund in the matter of N. J. Irwin vs. the Steamer A. J. Baker, was presented and confirmed absolute, and the clerk was ordered to distribute said fund in accordance with the report.

Joseph Liebler, an alleged bankrupt, having withdrawn his answer and demanded a trial by jury, was, on motion, adjudged bankrupt, and the case referred to Register Harper.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JAY COOKE & CO. at the time of their suspension held none of the Jane street improvement bonds.

WM. MOORE, a former resident of the Penitentiary, has been arrested for embezzlement in Texas.

A MEETING of the County Republican Executive Committee will be held this afternoon at two o'clock.

The Connellsville Railroad Company object to the Pittsburgh Gas Company laying their mains under the track on Second avenue.

On Sunday afternoon the residence of Mrs. Simpson, on Sherman avenue, Allegheny, was entered during the absence of the family, and a trunk containing a small amount of money was taken.

CLARENCE HILL, colored, has been committed for trial by Magistrate Gripp on a charge of the larceny of a coat and other articles. He is said to have served a term in the Penitentiary for a similar offense.

THE Stockholders of the Allegheny Turnverein elected the following Directors for the ensuing year last night: Messrs. George Noll, Nic Genolg, Chas. H. Weltermann, H. G. Fendrich, George L. Carey, Francis Schmidstetter, Ferdinand Schlotter.

MR. J. H. VANDEMAN, Treasurer of the Chattanooga Soldiers' Monument Association, arrived from Chattanooga to this city, asking for information relative to Captain J. R. Snyton, who was here some months since collecting money to aid in the erection of the monument.

It is reported more than probable that Wm. Morrison and John Adams, whom we noticed yesterday as having been arrested as suspected characters, were in the Baltimore robbery of readopting a Republican platform, or in such miserable boob as has just been put forth by the eunuch Democracy of Massachusetts. The Democracy has lost the capacity to tell what it wants; it can no longer perform the first essential function of an independent, self-sustaining party—the construction of a creed."

The Constitutional Convention.

At yesterday's session of the Convention Mr. John N. Purviance, of Butler, presented a memorial, from lawyers and other citizens, asking that Armstrong county be made a separate judicial district.

A motion to furnish copies of the debates and journal to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, also to Judges of the United States Courts resident in the State, and President and Associate Judges of the Courts in this Commonwealth, was referred to a Committee on Printing.

The Convention, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the article reported on officers and the incompatibility of offices.

Section 1. was adopted, as follows: No person but an elector shall ever be elected or appointed to an office in this Commonwealth, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution—was adopted.

Section 2. was also adopted, as follows: All officers whose election is not provided in this Constitution shall be elected or appointed, as may be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen or an inhabitant therein one year before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long created, but if it shall not have been so long created, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken—was debated at some length, and finally adopted.

Sermonette in the Illinois title for a short Sunday discourse.

MANSFIELD AND WASHINGTON, PA.

Sunday at Mansfield—Improvements in the M. E. Church—New Sidewalks—New U. P. Church—Matters in Washington—Fall in the Wool Trade—Careless Washing—Magnitude of the Clip, Prices, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., September 22, 1873.

We spent a pleasant Sunday at Mansfield, one of Pittsburgh's most interesting environs, and passed the day in the good old fashioned, if not orthodox, way. Up in the morning and a walk to enjoy the cool, bracing autumn air, which ever and anon was resonant with the joyous melody of matin worshipers. Hearing an excellent sermon by Rev. Mr. Wottering, at the Mansfield Presbyterian Church, witnessing the communion of this good people with their Lord in the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, enjoying a good dinner with mine host and a choice company of friends, and then spending the afternoon among the matchlessly beautiful scenery of the vicinity.

The good people of the Methodist Episcopal church here are busily engaged in repairing and renovating their church edifice, a task which our Presbyterian friends have just completed. The borough corporation have just finished laying some thousands of feet of excellent sidewalk. The new stone church of the United Presbyterian society is almost ready for the roof. The abutments of the North Mansfield bridge, over Chartiers creek, are completed, ready for the superstructure, which is to be a fine one of iron, by the Canton Bridge Company, of Canton, Ohio. This enterprising Bridge Company is also erecting a fine bridge at Morganza, in this (Washington) county. About fifty feet have been finished at Mansfield during the last six weeks.

WASHINGTON.

Arrived here this morning, and found the staid old town looking much as it did about the same as ever. This place, though not large, has a history too long for newspaper publication but more interesting than that of many more noted towns. Like our own Pittsburgh it is beloved by those who have lived here long enough to know it well; and when it comes to counting dollars it is doubtful if there be another in the State of equal population of equal wealth. The theme of all who feel themselves in business ardors is the

LACK OF INTEREST IN WOOL,

which is, as you know, the great staple in Washington county. The financial troubles in the East are having a bad effect on trade, and scarcely any buyers have gone home to await developments. The average prevailing prices are forty-five to sixty-five cents, according to quality and size of "clip." The opening of the shearing season found about one million pounds of old wool in this county, which, with a current production of two million pounds, gave an available supply here of three million pounds. Of this only about two-thirds has yet been sold. These figures I obtain from Robert Wiley, who is well known as a fair and responsible and intelligent farmer. Right here it may be well to deplore the unfortunate lack of any official statistics throughout this State. If one of our legislators desires to confer a lasting benefit and do valuable service to posterity, let him procure the enactment of a law similar to that of Ohio on the subject of Agriculture, and let the poor of the Hanwell and Colney Hatch asylums, of London, which have just been the subject of a perquisition, is under difficulties. It seems to me that a city actually holds out a bribe for the boards of guardians to do this work. A dozen is a large load a pauper is sent to the workhouse, the allowance from the metropolitan common poor fund is five pence per day; but when in the lunatic asylums the allowance is twelve shillings per week. And the investigating committee have reported to parliament that a city actually holds out a second ticket, the first being already nearly overflowing, to fill the asylums.

We heard it stated the other day, that Carbon county Republicans were not all for the election of the State ticket. We pronounce this a malignant falsehood. While some gentlemen living at this county exhibited the proper spirit of Mr. Maclay's nomination, we have not heard of any who are not for his election. We are sure that the returns in October will be of a character to refute this libel upon the band of men who have always upheld the banners of Republicanism through fears of disaster and defeat.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

The Democrats of Perry county having nominated Mr. Samuel Marks for representative, the Democratic ticket of the Democracy of the Dauphin and Perry district is now complete.

The Democrats of Cambria county that in case Mr. A. D. Criste, the Democratic nominee for Treasurer, is elected this fall, he will be unable to execute the necessary bond for the performance of the duties of his office.

So great is the dissatisfaction in the Democratic party of Luzerne with their ticket, lately nominated at Wilkesbarre, that the question of calling a second Convention and nominating another ticket is being very seriously agitated in Democratic circles. In the meantime the Democratic candidates and managers of the late Democratic Convention in their promises of what they will do "next year;" that hereafter they will behave themselves.

General.

The Western farmers, says the New York *Bulletin*, still complain because of a general dullness in the industry for the evil of which they complain. They have settled upon lands at immense distances from the seaboard, leaving behind them millions of acres of splendid farming lands, and forgetting that for every additional mile they place between themselves and the markets they must pay extra toll for carriage.

Further proof of the disintegration of the Democratic party has come to hand in the squabble which has arisen between senator Casserly and the Democratic County Committee of San Francisco. The Senator, it is said, during the late canvass, charged the committee with having used money to pay the Legislative Nominating Convention in the railroad interest. The committee in turn charged Casserly with their readiness to prove that Mr. Casserly bought his seat in the Senate for $50,000. This charge was made soon after the Senatorial election, but no evidence was produced to sustain it. That it is now revived by a Democratic committee, which is the party in California is without discipline or effective organization, and is hopelessly divided upon the issues of the contest for Mr. Casserly's seat in the Senate is to be extremely bitter.

The Prohibitionists of New York are getting ready to elect a Democratic ticket by putting up candidates of their own, and thus drawing off a few Republican votes. There is no accounting for tastes. Most men conceive that the chief use of the ballot is to elect somebody.

The St. Louis *Republican* still continues its unfeeling criticisms of its old friends, the Democrats. In a recent article it says: "It calls itself a party," and then proceeds to show them why they are so. It says that formerly the Democracy thought it had an "enduring cause to engage the Constitution," but now it cannot declare its determination to stand by the Constitution as it is without indorsing the whole policy of the Republican party. On the subject of tariff the Democracy are hopelessly divided. On the subject of State rights the party no longer knows what it thinks, and the old standing hostility to national banks is also gone. Hence the *Republican* concludes: "The Democracy, as a party, is not a modern Democrate, and this antagonism of modern Democrats to the Democracy of fifteen years ago, on account for the impossibility of constructing an effective and consistent Democratic platform. The last cause that